The Pacific.

REV. J. W. DOUGLAS, "First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy." PROPRIETOR.

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Its Correspondence will extend to the Atlantic States, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and embrace the prominent points in our own State.

Its readers will thus be informed of all matters of public interest, whether at home or abroad.

THE PACIFIC is the organ of no Sect or Party. Started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of Religion and Education, it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

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Religious Intelligence.

Dr. Baird's Address

TO THE COMMISSION OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Dr. Baird, on his return from a tour of observation on the Continent, visited Edinburg, at the time when the Standing Committee of the Free Church Assembly was in session, and was invited to give before them a public statement, of the results of his observation. This he did in a long speech, which we condense into a comparatively short space. Dr. Baird began his review with

BELGIUM.

This nation, with four and a half millions of people, was wholly Romish, until recently. In 1836, there were three Protestant clergymen; there are now about twenty. In 1836 he found in Brussels one minister, preaching to one hundred and fifty people in a weigh-house. Him he encouraged to go to America, and raise funds to build a church; which he did, to the amount of $10,000. His church is now attended by three hundred people.

HOLLAND.

In Holland he found great inquiry after the truth, and the prospects of evangelical religion, are more encouraging. The National Church is indeed in a deplorable state, but faithful ministers are gradually increasing; and there is a great increase of true piety among the people. This is the case more particularly in Amsterdam and Hague. There is a great demand for the Scriptures.

GERMANY.

In Germany a double movement is in progress, a movement of truth and of infidelity. The deplorable state of the National Church is the cause of this. The separation of the government from the church seems manifestly coming. There is a great spread of the spirit of liberty, and something more than liberty. It is becoming fashionable for the people to turn away from the churches. But at the same time, the number of those who love the truth is increasing, and they are becoming more and more established in the truth. He was present at a meeting at Elberfeld, where were eight hundred ministers and two thousand laymen, embracing persons of all shades of faith, from the highest to the lowest; and that was a representation of the state of things throughout Germany. But on the whole, the state of things is far more flourishing than it has been for a number of years.

HUNGARY.

It is enough to break one's heart, to see the state of things here; the grinding and overwhelming oppression, interfering even with daily avocations. One is not allowed to go five miles to market, without a passport; yet the church of Christ is not destroyed. There are three and a half millions, that belong to the Protestant Churches. And there are 2803 Protestant Churches, that are self sustaining; and schools are attached to each church. Truth is also looking up in Hungary. The number of faithful ministers is greater now, than it was twenty years ago. Five hundred missionaries, besides the pastors, are employed in spreading the truth. Within the last twenty months, twenty-two thousand Bibles have been distributed there, and four thousand of them among the Jews.

ITALY.

When in 1837 he visited Italy, he knew not that there was one converted and effective minister in all the Italian race. Then the state of the Waldensian Church was very different from what it now is. Then some hundred or two of simple minded peasants, held prayer meetings and were called Methodists by their pastors. These increased, till, in 1840, they numbered six hundred, and they continued to increase; and now there is a great improvement, and the government allows them to build churches. From what he learned from the United States Embassador in Turin, who is a member of the Waldensian Church, the government is well disposed towards this church; and this government is one of the Constitutional Monarchies of Europe. The father of the present King was no enemy to Protestantism; and the King now would, if he could carry out his views, establish both civil and religious liberty.

There are some pious Italians at Turin, and it is a most encouraging sign for Italy, that there is such a foundation for the spread of the truth in Piedmont. Turin seems destined to be the center for the spread of truth through all the north of Italy. A great desideratum there is a religious newspaper. They have recently commenced one, which is published monthly. But they need a daily. The liberty of the press is unfettered in Turin. In Tuscany about 1500 families are abandoning Romanism.

He visited Rome, but as to the state of things there, it is difficult to say anything with prudence. He related what we have heard from other sources about the opening and shutting of the American Protestant Chapel there. He thinks the immediate occasion of its doing that was, the effort made in England to raise funds for an English chapel at Rome. But the minister, Mr. Hastings, is now effecting more with his congregation connected with Mr. Cass' establishment, and in visiting among the Italians, than he was before. Dr. Baird represents the Pope as a mere cipher, under the control of the cardinals. When he looked at what had occurred in Italy since 1837, he had far more hope of the spread of the gospel there, than ever before. He could not but feel, that God had begun there an interesting work.

FRANCE.

In France, which he knew as well as his own country, there has been great progress since 1835. The Free Church movement there, though feeble now, is the beginning of a great work. The French Protestants have had great trials, but they have passed their worst. He hoped they would cease looking to Germany, as they had formerly done. The operations for the spread of truth in France are indeed wonderful. In one district, for example, seven hundred people had abandoned Rome, and the same had occurred in other places. There is a great disposition among the people to receive the Scriptures, and turn away from Rome. There is now ten times more active piety in France than twenty years ago.

He briefly alluded to the state of things in Geneva, and to the Portuguese exiles from Madeira. He said that a goodly number of them were fit for colporteurs—two were preaching the gospel. He thought the design of Providence was to make this people missionaries, for an aggressive movement on Brazil and Portugal. In Brazil, there is an open door—Romanism is dying out—there are not half as many priests as formerly.

As to his own country, there are three millions of Papists in it, and in two years from this there, will be more Irishmen in America, than in Ireland. But we are not afraid of them. We receive them with kindness, and are doing not a little for their conversion. Our society has seventy missionaries laboring among them. The Methodists are doing much. For every convert which the Papists make to their ranks, ten are made from them. A correspondent of the Romish paper in New York, eighteen months ago, admitted that where they gained one convert, they lost hundreds. The Pope has given this nation a Cardinal; and doubtless they are much obliged to his holiness, for placing them on a footing with other great nations. But he may give Cardinals, or come himself; yet he will have something else to do if he wishes to spread the Roman Catholic faith.—*Puritan Rec.*

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN MADAGASCAR.—The Queen of Madagascar is bent upon exterminating Christianity in her dominions, and has long mercilessly persecuted those who prefer the "new religion." In the late outburst of this protracted persecution, four persons were burnt alive; fourteen precipitated from a high rock and crushed to death; a hundred and seventeen persons condemned to work in chains as long as they live; twenty persons cruelly flogged with rods, besides 1748 other persons mulcted in heavy penalties, reduced to slavery, and compelled to buy themselves back or be deprived of their wives and families. Persons of rank have been degraded, and sent as forced laborers to carry stone for for twelve months together to build houses; and in an endless variety of other ways have the maddened passions of one wicked woman been permitted now for years past to plunge a large, populous and beautiful country into misery and ruin.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—Diodorus Siculus relates that the forest of the Pyrenean mountains, being set on fire, and the heat penetrating the soil, a pure stream of silver gushed forth from the bosom of the earth, and revealed for the first time the existence of those rich mines, afterward so celebrated. Covetousness yields up its pelf as unwillingly as if it were appointed to succeed the earth in the office of holding and concealing it; but let the melting influences of religion be felt in its subduing power, and ample stores shall be seen flowing forth from hidden and hardened recesses, to bless the needy, and to light up the eye of sadness and sorrow.

A SINGULAR BUT FORCIBLE COMPARISON. Men are frequently like tea—the real strength and goodness are not properly drawn out until they have been a short time in hot water.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN NEVADA CITY.

Engraved from a Daguerreotype Sketch taken by Dr. S. C. McINTYRE, of Nevada.

THE BUILDING represented by the above engraving is truly the pride and ornament of the "Gold encircled City."

In the style and appearance of its architecture it compares favorably with any building of the kind in the State, while the following facts in connection with it, impart no little degree of interest and satisfaction.

It is one of the "first fruits" of the American Home Missionary Society in California. The missionary first arrived on the ground in April last; and in less than six months the house was built, finished, and dedicated to the worship of God, and must ever be famed as the FIRST CHURCH finished in all the mines and mountains of California.

In the tower of the building hangs a bell of 516 lbs.; and its clear ringing peals are sometimes distinctly heard at the distance of fifteen miles, on the high dividing ridge of the South and Middle Yubas, and yet at the same time seldom heard in the deep ravines of the immediate neighborhood of Nevada.

The entire cost of the building, including the bell, is about $5,600; and of this sum the different States of the Union have contributed through their representatives in this city, as follows.

Me.	$ 40	Ohio,	$202	Ark.	$ 8
N. H.	41	Mich.	81	La.	12
Vt.	47	Ind.	47	Miss.	101
Mass.	150	Ills.	430	Ala.	100
Con.	90	Iowa,	288	Geo.	9
R. I.	49	Wis.	106	S. C.	5
N. Y.	533	Mo.	159	Ky.	31
Penn.	35	Vir.	16	Tenn.	21
N. J.	16	Md.	1	Texas.	18
Florida	5	Del.	—	N. C.	—

A careful examination of the subscription papers might make a few variations in the above list, but the average is pretty fairly represented.

A Church thus built by the contribution of all the States of the Union, may well be called THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT CHURCH.

In addition to the States' list, contributions have been given by persons from Canada, the British colonies, Mexico, South America and from many of the European countries.

Ladies in San Francisco have aided in trimming the pulpit, and the *Ladies of Nevada* have already given to the Trustees of the Church some $1,100; and expect again in a few days to give a similar sum.

Noble woman—may she ever be the true ally of the religion that blesses her, and be found foremost in building churches, rather than fostering theatres in California.

Kossuth's Farewell to New York.

FROM HIS ADDRESS TO THE LADIES AT TRIPLER HALL.

"Ladies, worn out as I am, still I am glad, very glad indeed, that it is the ladies of New York who have condescended to listen to my farewell. This, my farewell, cannot, will not be eloquent. When in the midst of a busy day, the watchful cares of a guardian angel throw some flowers of joy in the thorny way of man, he gathers them up with thanks, a cheerful thrill quivers through his heart, like the melody of an Eolian harp; but the earnest duties of life soon claim his attention and his cares. The melodious thrill dies away, and on he must go, and on he goes, joyless, cheerless, and cold, every fibre of his heart bent to the earnest duties of the day. But when the hard work of the day is done, and the stress of mind for a moment subsides, then the heart again claims its right, and the tender fingers of our memory gather up again the violets of joy which the guardian angel threw in our way, and we look at them with so much joy, we cherish them as the favorite gifts of life—we are so glad—as glad as the child on Christmas eve. These are the happiest moments of man's life. But when we are not noisy, not eloquent, we are silent, almost mute, like nature in a midsummer's night, reposing from the burning heat of the day. Ladies, that is my condition now. It is a hard day's work which I have to do here. I am delivering my farewell address; and every compassionate smile, every warm grasp of the hand, every token of kindness which I have received, (and I have received so many,) every flower of consolation which the ladies of New York have thrown on my thorny way, rushes with double force on my memory. I feel so happy in this memory—there is a solemn tranquility about my mind; but in such a moment I would rather be silent than speak. I scarcely can speak. You know, ladies, that it is not the deepest feelings which are the loudest. (Applause.)

And besides, I have to say farewell to New York! This is a sorrowful word. What immense hopes are linked in my memory in this word New York—hopes of resurrection for my down-trodden fatherland—hopes of liberation for oppressed nations on the European continent! Will the expectations which the mighty outbursts of New York's young and generous heart foreshadowed, be realized? Will these hopes be fulfilled, or will the ray of consolation which New York cast on the dark night of my father-land—will it pass away like an electric flash? Oh, could I cast one single glance into the book of futurity! No, God forgive me this impious wish. It is He who hid the future from man, and what he does is well done. It were not good for man to know his destiny. The energy of his sense of duty would falter or subside, if we were assured of the failure or success of our aims. (Applause.) It is because we do not know the future that we retain our energy of duty. So I will go on in my work with the full energy of my humble abilities, without despair, but with hope. It is Eastern blood which runs in my veins; and I come from the East. I have, accordingly, somewhat of Eastern fatalism in my disposition, but it is the fatalism of a Christian who trusts with unwavering faith in the boundless goodness of a Divine Providence. But among all these different feelings and thoughts that come upon me in the hour of my farewell, one thing is almost indispensable to me, and that is, the assurance that the sympathy I have met with here will not pass away like the cheers which a warbling girl receives on the stage—that it will be preserved as a principle, and that when the emotion subsides, the calmness of reflection will but strengthen it, because it is a principle. This consolation I wanted, and this consolation I have, because, ladies, I place it in your hands. I bestow on your motherly and sisterly cares, the hopes of Europe's oppressed nations—the hopes of civil, political, social, and religious liberty. Oh, let me entreat you, with the brief and stammering words of a warm heart, overwhelmed with emotions and with sorrowful cares—let me entreat you, ladies, to be watchful of the sympathies of your people, like the mother over the cradle of her beloved child. It is worthy of your watchful care, because it is the cradle of regenerated humanity. Especially in regard to my poor father-land, I have particular claims on the fairer and better half of the humanity, which you are.

In the name of that ocean of bloody tears, which the sacrilegious hand of the tyrant wrung from the eyes of the childless mothers, of the brides who beheld the hangman's sword between them and their wedding day—in the name of all these mothers, wives, brides, daughters, and sisters, who, by thousands of thousands, weep over the graves of Magyars so dear to their hearts, and weep the bloody tears of a patriot (as they all are) over the face of their beloved native land—in the name of all those torturing stripes with which the flogging hand of Austrian tyrants dared to outrage humanity in the woman-kind of my native land—in the name of that daily curse against Austria, with which even the prayers of our women are mixed—in the name of the nameless sufferings of my own dear wife (here the whole audience rose and cheered vehemently)—the faithful companion of my life—of her who for months and for months was hunted by my country's tyrants, like a noble deer, not having, for months, a moment's rest to repose her wearied head in safety, and no hope, no support, no protection but at the humble threshold of the hard-working people, as noble and generous as they are poor—(applause)—in the name of my poor little children, who, so young, are scarcely conscious of their life, had already to learn what an Austrian prison is—in the name of all this, and what is still worse, in the name of down-trodden liberty, I claim, ladies of New York, your protecting sympathy for my country's cause. Nobody can do more for it than you. The heart of man is as soft wax in your tender hands. Mold it, ladies; mold it into the form of generous compassion for my country's wrongs, inspire it with the noble feelings of your own hearts, inspire it with the consciousness of your country's power, dignity and might. You are the framers of man's character. Whatever be the fate of man, one stamp he always bears on his brow—that which the mother's hand impressed upon the soul of the child. The smile of your lips can make a hero out of the coward—(applause)—and a generous man out of the egotist; one word from you inspires the youth to noble resolutions; the lustre of your eyes is the fairest reward for the toils of life. You can even blow up the feeble spark of energy in the breast of broken age, that once more it may blaze up in a noble, a generous deed before it dies. All this power you have. Use it, ladies, use it in behalf of your country's glory, and for the benefit of oppressed humanity, and when you meet a cold calculator, who thinks by arithmetic when he is called to feel the wrongs of oppressed nations, convert him, ladies. Your smiles are commands, and the truth which pours forth instinctively from your hearts, is mightier than the logic articulated by any scholar. The Peri excluded from Paradise brought many generous gifts to heaven in order to regain it. She brought the dying sigh of a patriot; the kiss of a faithful girl, imprinted upon the lips of her bridegroom, distorted by the venom of the plague. She brought many other fair gifts, but the doors of Paradise opened before her only when she brought with her the first prayer of a man converted to charity and brotherly love for his oppressed brethren and humanity. I am told that one of the newspapers, with a kind and generous intention, has declared that the cause which I have the honor to plead has pointed out that there is a committee, who are about to raise money for the purpose of revolutionizing Europe. I perfectly understand the kind intention of the generous friend who wrote these words, but I beg leave to remark, that it is not my intention to get any people whatever to aid in the revolution of Europe. My axiom is that of the Irish poet. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." (Applause.) All that I claim is fair play; and that is the aim for which I claim the United States to become the executive power of the laws of nature and of nature's God. The revolutions in Europe will be made by the nations of Europe, but that they shall have fair play, is what the nations of Europe expect from the protection of the United States."

Beautiful Allegory.

There was once a king who had a very beautiful garden, and grounds arranged with taste to please the eye, to afford refreshing shades, retired walks, commanding views, and besides, all the delightful fruits that could be produced. There was also one superb old oak, so high and grand that it could be seen for miles around. There were roses and lilacs, and flowering shrubs of every kind; in short, nothing was wanting to make it a perfect spot.

One day the king's head-gardener came in, and exclaimed, "O king, pray come out and see what is the matter with your garden; every thing is wilting, and drooping, and dying." When he spoke, the other gardeners came rushing up, and all had the same story to tell. So the king went out, and there, to be sure, he found it all as they had said.

He went first up to his grand old oak tree, his pride and admiration, and said, "Why, oak, what's the matter with you, that you are withering and dying?" "O," said the oak, "I don't think I am of any use, I am so large and cumbersome; I bear no flowers or fruit, and I take up so much room; and besides, my branches spread so wide and thick that it is all dark and shady under them, and no flowers and fruit can grow there. Now, if I were a rose bush, it would be worth while; for I should bear sweet flowers; or, if I were a peach or a pear tree, or even like the grape-vine, I could give you fruit.

Then the king went on to his favorite rose-bush, and said, "Well, rose-bush, what's the matter with you; why are you so drooping?" "Why," said the rose-bush, "I'm of no use; I have no fruit, I bear nothing but some flowers. If I were an oak, like that grand one in the middle of the grounds, I should be of some use; for then I should be seen for miles around, and should do honor to your garden. But, as it is, I might just as well die."

The king next came to a grape-vine, no longer clinging to the trellis and the trees, but trailing sadly on the ground. He stopped and said, "Grape-vine, what's the matter with you; why are you lying so dolefully on the ground?" "Ah," said the vine, "you see what a poor weak creature I am: I can't even hold up my own weight, but must cling to a tree or a post; and what good can I do? I neither give shade, like the oak, nor bear flowers, like the shrubs. I can't even so much as make a border for a walk, like the box. I must always depend on something else, and surely I am of no use."

So on went the king, quite in despair to see all his place going to destruction; but he suddenly spied a little heart's-ease, low down by the ground, with its face turned up to him, looking as bright and smiling as possible. He stopped, and said, "You dear little heart's-ease, and what makes you look so bright and blooming, when every thing around you is wilting away?" "Why," said the heart's-ease, "I thought you wanted me here: if you had wanted an oak, you would have planted an acorn; if you had wanted grapes, you would have put in a grape-vine. But I knew that what you wanted of me was to be a heart's-ease; and so I thought I would try and be the very best little heart's ease that ever I can."

Children, can you see the moral? God didn't want a grown-up, learned, rich, great man in the place where he put you; if he had he would have made one. He wants each of you to be a child while you are a child; but he wants you to be a good child, and the "very best little heart's-ease that ever you can." Will you try?—*Child's Paper.*

EARTHQUAKE IN THE EAST.—The "Impartial de Smyrne," in its correspondence from Salonica, has melancholy accounts of an earthquake at Berat. We learn that a part of the fortress had been thrown down and 400 soldiers buried in the ruins. Some days after the catastrophe, and after great exertions, their lifeless bodies were withdrawn from the ruins, and their number ascertained. About 300 houses, 2 mosques, and a church suffered considerably, and many are no longer habitable. The governor of Yanina lent tents and assistance to the remainder of soldiers in garrison there. Among Christians and Mussulmans 800 persons are missing, but it is as yet unknown how many among those have been lost, or how many have sought safety in flight. Near to Berat the top of a mountain was detached from its base, and thrown to a considerable distance. In the centre a crater has been formed, from which dense volumes of black smoke, stones, and lava, are emitted. Fetid sulphurous exhalations escape and corrupt the air. The villages and evirons of Berat have suffered great damage.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1852.

Agents for The Pacific.

S. O. Putnam, Corner of 2nd and J streets,	Sacramento.
Rev. J. Parker,	Mormon Island.
Dr. J. Upton,	Diamond Springs.
Bradley's Express,	Weberville.
Hunter's Express,	Coloma.
" "	Placerville.
" "	Auburn.
Wm. T. Gibbs, P. M.	Georgetown.
J. C. Lincoln,	Greenwood Valley.
C. W. Boyers,	Murderer's Bar.
Jno. Parker,	Grass Valley.
Bowers' Express,	Nevada.
	Marysville.
B. N. Seaton,	Stockton.
Reynolds' Express,	Sonora.
D. Shepherd,	Murphy's Diggins.
Rev. I. H. Brayton,	San Jose.
"	Santa Clara.
Dr. W. S. King,	Monterey.
Capt. W. G. Dana,	San Luis Obispo.
W. T. B. Sandford,	Los Angeles.

The Law against Gambling.

Gambling has had its day. But its end is not yet. It dies hard. It has yet to receive its fatal blow. It already languishes under the kindling breath of popular indignation. That indignation has yet to raise against it the *arm of law.*

We are glad that the arm is moving. Let it strike. Mr. Fry has the thanks of every friend of California. We honor him, that he has had the moral courage to introduce a bill embodying so well, the fast growing sentiment of the State. It made a law, and enforced, he will take rank among the fathers.

The law is a good one. It strikes at the root of many evils. It makes gambling a crime. It makes the gambler a felon. It strips him of all pretensions to respectability. It makes him known and appreciated only as a black-leg. It strips his villainy of all disguises. It gives him no quarter. It it cannot destroy or banish him, it forces him to hide his diminished head, and work his abomination out of sight and hearing of the throng. It pursues him even into the lanes, and into fourth stories, and garrets, and ferrets him out in his skulking places as it would a thief. It proscribes him as a dangerous man, unworthy of his liberty. It makes his landlord partake of his guilt, and thus takes the roof from over him, and the walls from around him, that shut him and his victims up to their misery. It does its work thoroughly. It speaks as a law should speak on an evil of such magnitude. Nothing but such a law, faithfully executed, can redeem the State from the disgrace attached to it by this crime. For the honor of the State we hope the third Legislature will not adjourn without startling this old culprit from his stronghold. Let a voice be heard from the halls of legislation that shall convince him of his doom.

This law may be in advance of public sentiment. But it is not far ahead. The good sense of most men is fast coming up to it. Besides, the law will help form the sentiment. That it is suggested and agitated at all, is promising. Should it pass, and become a dead letter, it will at least tell the the gambler what the people will do when they get the power. Once passed, no legislature in this age of the world would dare repeal it. Once on the Statute Book, it is there for ever. From the moment it is signed, sealed and recorded, gambling will be a *crime.* It deserves that reproach. Let it be cast upon it, and chained to it while the world shall stand. Our legislators owe it to themselves, to their position, to the people they represent, to the prosperity and good name of the State, and to the whole country whose glorious confederacy she represents to the Pacific world, to stamp with infamy, a practice that for four years, has covered us with shame. We have a character to redeem, as well as a character to form; and it is time our pride as Americans awoke us to the work. We want it said, and said this winter, that *gambling in California is a crime.*

Perhaps we are wrong in supposing that the law in question is in advance of public sentiment. We do not know that it is so. We cannot know so till it is put to the test. Let it then be tested. The sooner the better. We would tremble, yet hope for the issue. For prevalent and bold as the evil still is, we know it has diminished. And indifferent as most seem to its enormity, we know that public sentiment against it has grown apace. Apathy in many minds has awoke to attention, and attention has called the pen and the tongue to speak. The press, the pulpit, the public platform, have all borne witness, and their testimony has carried conviction far and wide. Families, schools, and churches, have discovered, in every community, the necessity of protection from the gambler. They have created a feeling that at last *demands a law.* Some law is demanded at least to check the evil. Perhaps the law of Mr. Fry to make it illegal and criminal, and so wholly to destroy it, will alone satisfy the public mind. To this strong measure things are gradually tending. The moral power enforcing it is daily increasing. It is already greater than we dare to hope. Could it be concentrated it would be mighty to the accomplishment of needed reforms. Could all its forces be rallied, it might deliver us from our greatest social vice. There is a chance of defeat; but we hope Mr. Fry will summon us to battle. We may be in a minority; but two of a certain kind sometimes put ten thousand of another kind to flight. The lad with the pebble from the brook once slew the giant.

Our voice, therefore, is for legislation: legislation now. The evil is monstrous; and if it can be, let it be crushed at once. For the gambler deserves no sympathy, and no mercy. He has rioted, when he could, on the ruins of others. He should fall into his own pit. He has waylaid miners, and in an evening robbed them of their summer's or their winter's toil. He has thus deprived merchants of their custom, or obliged them to sell on a crippling or a ruinous credit. He has corrupted youth by thousands. He has sent his victims out by hundreds to suicide, burglary, or murder. He has more than all others, made the land notorious the world over, for crime. Strange that the oldest daily paper in this city, usually correct in its position on questions of public reform, should, in its comments on the law we have referred to, have entered its plea in behalf of these dangerous men, hoping that a due regard would be had to the *good* they have done! We deeply lament such an injunction on public sentiment from such a source. Allow that they have been public spirited men; they can never atone for the evil they have done. True they have put up some fine buildings; but for what have they thus ornamented our cities, but to make vice more attractive? Are fine buildings an offset to the characters they have ruined, and the thousand homes they have made desolate? Who introduced among us the first lewd women? Who have most patronized houses of infamy? Can we owe such men a debt of gratitude? Not till we bless the wolf that enters our fold, and invite to our tables by day the thief that breaks our house at night. Many of them long since deserved a halter. Not one of them has ever deserved a place among honorable men. They live by plunder, and they deserve the wretchedness, and the ignominy in which they have involved so many of their victims. They are doomed men, let who will attempt to rescue them.

Public Document.

The Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, made a month ago, has just come from the printer's hands. To one of the Assemblymen we are indebted for a copy. We have read it carefully. It is a fair document, but not so perfect a one as we hoped for. It is disfigured by errors in grammar, and its sentences are many of them very awkward. From a literary and learned gentleman, holding such a position, we had reason to expect a well-written report; beautiful in style, and correct in phraseology—a model for teachers and their pupils. It should have been a more elaborate and finished production, scholarly, accurate, and easy in the flow of its diction. It is direct, forcible, and clear, in the main, but is seriously marred by such inaccuracies as the following, (page 4:) "We need, *firstly*, a carefully prepared School Law." There is no such adverb as "*firstly*" in our language, authorized by good usage. It should always be written, "*first*." Page 5, "where there *are a sufficient number* of scholars to form a school." Here is a verb in the plural, and a nominative in the singular. The word "number" is not a collective noun; certainly not, with the indefinite article before it. On page 9 of the report, we read, "*there has been donated* to this office *a number* of valuable books." In this latter sentence the grammatical construction is right, though the idea is not happily expressed. Page 7, "I regard a uniformity of school books an important measure, and their selection should be made after a critical *examination and comparison has been instituted between* them." (!) Page 9, "*A familiarity* with what has been written and done for popular education, *is essential to be known*, in order, &c." (!) Same page, "In the Appendix will be found a catalogue of *such books as appears* to be necessary for the object." Page 16, "*It ought not, nor cannot be expected*, that men will faithfully toil for the public weal unrequited." These quotations will suffice. They are examples of the imperfections in language and style alluded to above. We have no disposition to be over-nice in such matters; but they are of more consequence than many suppose. We point to them in no captious spirit, but in the hope that our notice may do something to prevent such haste and want of care in papers of this sort prepared for the public in future.

Our chief concern is with the views and recommendations of the report. We agree with the author in saying, that we need *first*, "a thoroughly digested and carefully prepared School Law, in place of the one of last year, so "meagre in its provisions, so full of "defects," so "inadequate," and, we would add, so unconstitutional, in some of its parts.

We agree, that there exists a necessity for some *general provision* to be made "for the support of *Common Schools* the ensuing year," and, till the School Fund is available; and that the inhabitants of each district should be required to raise an amount of money equal to that to which the district may be entitled from the State appropriation. We do not think the sum of $50,000 sufficient for the ensuing year. It should be not less than $100,000. If necessary, let the School Fund be made to repay it within 20 years.

The recommendation for County Superintendents is not to our mind. The expense is too great. In about six counties of the State—they are called for, perhaps. But in the less populous counties complaints would arise at once. They would only burden and cumber the system, while rendering very little service to the public.

The reasons for establishing District School Libraries are all right and good. Concerning the "uniformity of School book," the remarks are true. They have a good set in use in the Common Schools of San Francisco; and we have no objection to the general use of that set throughout the State.

The suggestions concerning "School House Architecture" will meet a hearty approval. We hope to see Mr. Barnard's "Architecture" speedily built into suitable structures.

After reference to the provisions made by Acts of Congress for purposes of education, and quotations from the Constitution and Laws of California concerning moneys for Schools, the Superintendent adds:—

"That by far the largest prospective source of revenue for the support of Common Schools, will be that arising from such a grant as Congress may make of school lands in each township. Formerly, but one section in each township was donated for this purpose; but latterly, as for instance, Minnesota and Oregon, the 16th and 36th sections have been set apart for the maintenance of common schools. The State of California, it is estimated, contains 188,981 square miles, or 120,270,730 acres. This will make 5,250 townships. Deducting one-eighth for Spanish grants, Tule lands and town plats, and we have 4,594 townships of public lands. Two sections, or 1,280 acres in every township, will give 5,880,320 acres of school lands, to which add the 500,000 acres already granted, and we shall have 6,380,320 acres. Providing these lands yield to the school fund only one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the minimum price usually fixed by Congress for them, then from this source we shall eventually have a school fund amounting to $7,975,400. This would be truly a magnificent bequest, and one worthy of the El Dorado State."

We extract the following school statistics, showing the number of children and schools of each county:—

Butte County—50 children, no school.
Calaveras—100 children, no school.
Colusi—75 children, no school.
Contra Costa—400 children, one school.
El Dorado—100 children, no school of any sort.
Klamath—50 children; no public or private school yet established in the county.
Los Angelos—250 children.
Marin County—60 children. At the Mission of San Raphael is an English school, numbering about 20 pupils.
Mariposa—100 children; no school yet organized.
Mendocina—70 children. There is a school on Russian river, numbering 20 pupils.
Monterey—500 children. In the city of Monterey are two schools, each containing 40 pupils; also a seminary for young ladies, under the superintendence of the Sisters of Charity, numbering about 35 pupils. These schools are supportdd by a charge of five dollars per month for each scholar, where the parents are able to pay.
Napa—100 children; three schools, supported by voluntary contributions.
Placer—120 children; a small school at Auburn.
San Francisco—There are 3 public schools, numbering 373 pupils. In addition to this, there are private schools, numbering about 444 pupils.
San Joaquin—250 children; two schools.
Sacramento—100 children. Two primary schools and one academy, or high school, in the city of Sacramento.
San Diego—126 children.
San Luis Obispo—200 children; no school.
Santa Cruz—200 children; two schools; one English, with 40, and one Spanish, with 25 pupils, supported by tuition fees.
Santa Clara—300 children; two select or high schools at San Jose, with four primary schools in the county.
Santa Barbara—400 children: two schools in the county.
Shasta—50 children; no school.
Sonoma—250 children; five schools.
Sutter County—75 children.
Solano—200 children; one school.
Trinity—125 children; one private school at Union Town, numbering about 50 pupils.
Tuolumne—150 children; no school.
Yuba—150 children; one school at Marysville.

We commend this report, and the whole subject, to the earnest consideration of the people, to all public men, and especially to the favor and efficient action of the members of our Legislature.

Our Subscribers will remember that this number of the Pacific completes its first six months. Those who subscribed for this length of time from the beginning, will at once renew their subscriptions if they desire to receive the paper longer. Our terms are $6 a year, $3 50 for six months, payable in advance.

The Trials of Capt. Waterman, of the ship Challenge, and of the first and second mates, for alledged cruelty to the seamen of this vessel, on her way to this port from New York, which have occupied so much time in the U. S. District Court, have at length been closed. Capt. Waterman was sentenced to pay a fine of $400; his mate, Douglass, a fine of $250; and Coghill, the second mate, was sentenced to the county jail, for thirty days. The prosecution of some of the sailors for mutiny has likewise been suspended.

The Police Department of this city consists of thirty officers. Ten of them are engaged as follows: three, including the clerk, in the Marshall's office; one in the Recorder's Court; one as Interpreter; two at the Mission, and three as day and night guard at the Station House. Thus but twenty men are left for city patrol, day and night. This number, divided into two watches, leave but ten men on each watch for patrol duty. This number is insufficient to guard this city, and Marshall Thompson recommends an increase of the police force. He says that since the reduction was made in the Police Department, theives of the worst character commenced at once to make their appearance.

Affray at Sacramento.—Two Germans, Baker and Green, have had a difficulty for some time, growing out of some impropriety of the former with the latter's wife. On Wednesday, Green shot Baker below the heart, and inflicted a severe wound with a knife. The wounds are mortal. Green has been arrested.

Another Robbery.—The house of Mr. Stephenson, corner of Clay and Powell streets, was entered on Saturday night last and robbed of some $300 in money.

Gov. Bigler's Special Message.

This able and well written document was presented to our Legislature on the 30th of January. It treats mainly of the financial condition of the State, and suggests measures of relief from its present monetary embarrassment. It recommends the calling of no State Convention for tinkering the Constitution, nor any other of the wild schemes related to this, which have of late wasted so much of the time of the present Legislature. In this Gov. Bigler has shown his wisdom and good sense. We present here an abstract of the prominent points of the message.

The aggregate indebtedness of the State, civil and military, at the close of the year 1851, is estimated at $2,242,339 74. The larger portion of this has been incurred in the prosecution of the Indian wars on the frontier. To liquidate this debt it is necessary to revise the revenue system of the State, and adopt stringent measures towards those officers whose duty it is to collect the State taxes and pay them into the treasury. Through their carelessness and inefficiency the State has suffered much loss the past year. During the six months previous to the 27th of January, the counties of Calaveras, Klamath, Sonoma, San Luis Obispo, Tuolumne, Mariposa and Trinity, paid not one cent into the State Treasury, although in several of these counties the people generally had paid their taxes. Reform these abuses, and make those officers accountable by severe enactments, and the ordinary sources of revenue are sufficient to meet the civil liabilities of the State. The Indian war debts must be, and will be, assumed by the General Government. Congress has in other cases made provision for the payment of troops called out to suppress Indian hostilities, and the same provision may be expected in this case.

An additional source of revenue may be expected from the settlement and cultivation of the swamp lands of the State, when once they have been reclaimed, under an act of Congress already passed for this purpose, and disposed of to industrious settlers.

The State is divided into too many Judicial districts. At least four of these can be dispensed with, and the State save thereby annually thirty thousand dollars. This, added to the amount saved under the act for reducing the salaries of office, passed at the last session of the Legislature, will amount to the sum of $188,000.

The State expends annually millions in the purchase of bread-stuffs from Chili and the Pacific Islands, which might be retained among us and expended in improvements. But little change for the better can be anticipated until Congress donates the public land within the State, in small tracts, to actual settlers. Then agriculture will flourish, and the necessaries of life be raised on our own soil.

It is a false impression that nearly all the valuable lands in California are covered by Spanish or Mexican grants, or that they cannot be obtained on such terms as to induce agriculturists to seek a home in our midst. In the vallies of the Sacramento and San Joaquin and their tributaries, there are millions of acres of Public Lands, a large portion of which when irrigated, and properly cultivated, will equal in productiveness the prairie lands of Illinois and Missouri. The quantity of arable land in the State is estimated at not less than 20,000,000 of acres. A large number of our counties are purely agricultural and grazing districts, while the mining region contains in its numerous vallies, much valuable land for farming and grazing purposes.

The mineral lands of our State are the common heritage of American citizens, and should remain free. The proposition to sell or lease them, by the General Government, would not receive the sanction of the people of California. If sold or leased, the result would be the gradual formation of fearful monopolies, which would by combination, be enabled to control the price of labor. The General Government should desire no revenue from the mines of this State, for California, in proportion to population, contributes more to the national treasury than any other State in the Union. The amount of revenue collected on imports into this State, the past year, exceeds $2,000,000, nearly one-twelfth of the whole expenditures of the General Government. The exports of the other thirty States the past year, did not exceed $200,000,000; while California alone will nearly, perhaps quite, contribute $100,000,000 to the wealth of the nation, one half the entire sum contributed by the other States.

Attention is called to the tracts of mineral and agricultural lands reserved to the Indians in our borders, by the U. S. Commissioners during the past year. It is impolitic to settle in the heart of the State tribes of savages with exclusive landed privileges, lest collisions may continually occur between them and the whites, and Indian wars, so expensive, be the result. A rejection of these treaties should be urged upon the U. S. Senate.

It is hoped that Congress will give us a Branch Mint.

Provision should be made for an enumeration of the inhabitants of this State in 1852.

Attention is directed to the Sacramento State Hospital. The appropriation of $15,000 for insane persons having been exhausted, other measures of relief for this unfortunate class should be adopted.

The troops in the State service, under Gen. Bean, have been disbanded; and the property of the State, used in his Indian expedition, ordered to be sold, and the proceeds turned over into the State Treasury.

Death of Judge Henry A. Tefft.

It is seldom that we record a more sad and melancholy death, one more unexpected and more lamented, than that of Judge Henry A. Tefft, who was drowned last Friday, the 6th instant, in the harbor of San Luis Obispo. It appears that he went on board the steamer Ohio, at Santa Barbara, the day previous, with the intention of coming to this city. On the arrival of the Ohio in the harbor of San Luis Obispo, he left in a small boat for the shore to bring his family on board, as they were to accompany him to this place, and proceed with him on the steamer of the 15th instant, to visit his paternal home in the State of New York. When not far from the shore the boat was capsized in the surf, and four persons, including Judge Tefft, were drowned. Thus, in the prime of life, and with every prospect of usefulness and happiness before him, he has been cut down. In him the State has lost one of her most valuable and influential citizens, and society an ornament and support. His loss will be deeply felt, and long be deplored. The following sketch, prepared by a personal friend of the deceased, who knew him well, and was with him in the State Convention of 1849, we extract from the editorial columns of the *Alta California:*

Judge Tefft was a native of Washington county, in the State of New York. He was bred to the law, and was a most promising member of that profession. Shortly after his admission to the bar, he emigrated from his native state to Wisconsin, and from thence, in 1849, he came overland by Santa Fe and the Gila to California. Arriving at San Diego during the summer of 1849, he traveled northward from that place to San Luis Obispo, of which beautiful vale he became at once so enamored that he resolved to make California his future home, and that portion of it his residence. He at once commenced the practice of his profession, and in a short time so won upon the esteem and confidence of his new fellow-citizens that they rewarded his ability, integrity and frank and generous manners, by electing him to the responsible position of delegate from that county to the Convention for forming the present State Constitution. In that Convention he was a member of the standing committee charged with preparing the draft of a Constitution, in which capacity he rendered good service, besides taking a very important and active part in the discussions and deliberations of the body. It is to Judge Tefft that the community more particularly owe the clause in that instrument relative to Homestead Exemption, which subject he pressed to a most successful issue before the Convention. Judge T. was a fervent, impassioned and interesting debater. Though one of the youngest members of that body, he secured its respect by the ready talent, good judgment and extensive knowledge which he displayed.

Upon the adjournment of the Convention, he returned to San Luis Obispo, after taking an active part in distributing the printed copies of the Constitution throughout the southern portion of the State. He was immediately elected a member of the lower house of the first Legislature, from the county of his residence. In that body his best efforts were devoted to the passage of a statute which should secure to all the full benefits of the Homestead Exemption clause, which he had been mainly instrumental in inserting in the Constitution. Upon the division of the State into judicial districts, he was elected by the Legislature to the office of Judge of the Second Judicial District, composed of the counties of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo.

Having resolved to make California his permanent residence, Judge Tefft became united by marriage in July, 1850, with Senorita Eliza Josefa, eldest daughter of one of the oldest and most respected American citizens of our State, Capt. William G. Dana. To the family of Capt. D., and to Judge T.'s amiable and excellent wife, this accident must prove a most bitter and lasting sorrow. Knowing Judge T. intimately, endeared as we were to him by having stood side by side with him in the infancy of the State, appreciating fully his generous and noble qualities through that ardent interchange of sentiments which is promoted by a similarity of age, education and tastes, we sympathize with his bereaved family and friends most deeply. Most sincerely do we condole with them in this sad and melancholy exemplification of the uncertainty of human life.

Judge Tefft was about twenty-nine years of age, and has thus been taken from us in the very blossom of his usefulness. Imbued with the most liberal and ardent political principles, inflexible in honesty, and firm in purpose, California has lost in him one of her best citizens, and one devoted to the promotion of her prosperity and happiness.

Arrival of Clipper Ships.—The clipper, Golden Gate, arrived in our harbor on Thursday 5th inst, 113 days from New York. Her tonnage is 1450. Her model is much admired for its beauty.

The clipper, Sword Fish, arrived on the 10th inst. from New York, in 90 days and 18 hours. She has experienced light winds on the voyage, until within a few days before her arrival when she encountered strong northerly winds. In speed she ranks next to the Flying Cloud, which made the passage round in some 89 days. Her tonnage is 1030; length 173 feet. She is a beautiful and highly finished vessel.

The Comet, Wild Pigeon, and Trade Wind, are still in port. The latter is 2850 tons burthen, and will soon sail as a passenger vessel for Panama.

The Fog was so dense on Monday night that one of the Stockton boats, in coming down from Benicia, was lost for some time in the haze. The boat at length ran aground, but at what point no one on board was able to say. Morning light and the lifting fog disclosed her position on the beach near the Golden Gate! Had the direction of the boat been changed a little, she must have gone out to sea. Fortunately she reached this city on Tuesday morning.

Affray at Auburn.—Two gamblers, John Golding and Samuel Tait, quarrelled over a gaming table, when a fight ensued with knife and pistol. Golding was severely stabbed in the neck. He discharged two pistol shots at Tait without effect. The last shot, however, entered an adjoining room, and lodged in the left lung of an estimable citizen, Mr. J. W. Smith, of Auburn, said to be from Canandaigua. N. Y. His life is despaired of, and Golding is not expected to recover.

We learn from the *Alta California* that a German newspaper will make its appearance in this city in June next. It will be Democratic, and published semi-weekly.

Correspondence from Nevada.

The impression two years ago existed, that California was a place for *making* money only, and not enjoying it. And now we may not meet a man who does not wish that he might unite with the beauties of this climate and the grandeur and variety of our scenery the associations of home and the presence of friends. This wish is fast turning into realization.

May we not venture to predict a like change of sentiment with regard to the inhabitableness of the mountains? Many families are here, who generally talk of an ultimate home on the plains or down among the small vallies, where water comes trickling over the rocks and the green sod all the year; and not a business man have we met who expects to pass his life in the mountains. But we have an opinion here which we expect most confidently to see realized. Villages and cities will exist and remain here also, with all the appliances of cultivated life, and the associations and charms of refined society. It is rapidly coming to this. With the assistance of water companies, there is scarcely a portion of the mining region which fail to requite surface washing for an indefinite number of years. Miners may be transient as ever, yet at convenient points the towns will remain—subject it is true to fluctuations—yet more permanent than heretofore. Merchants and citizens will be here and will have their families with them. Sudden fortunes are not generally to be made. Yet here is room for enterprize—men will enter in and remain. Quartz mills will be fixtures, and the running of them a source of unlimited employment to thousands of men, and a means of good investment for millions of capital. In Nevada county alone, there are about forty mills in operation or under process of erection. In Grass Valley, where there are twelve, we heard at midnight the rumbling of scores of heavy stamps falling from the rolling cylinders. The cost of each of these forty mills is probably thirty thousand dollars. And there are many large water companies with their ditches, sometimes three or four parallel, running for miles along the sides of the winding hills. Here is capital employed, remuneratively, but not suddenly enriching.

No traveler, ten or fifteen years hence, may expect to find these ditches ruined, and left as the relics of former misguided industry. Besides their use for mining purposes, they will irritate gardens and farms. The hills in this region are not abrupt. Many spots are already cultivated. The reddish soil contains the very elements adapted to the growth of certain fruits.

But the want of society and of privileges is seriously felt. This complaint will be less and less urged, though it may long be named. In Grass Valley alone, there are said to be one hundred ladies; and certainly in some of the specimens the gold is visible. In Nevada, we enjoyed more than one social evening, where refinement was not wanting. Pleasant schools are gathered in both of these places.

Church privileges are multiplying. The engraving furnished for this number of your paper shows what mountain men are doing. Rear such a beautiful, so inviting a church, in a dense region and on Sabbath morning, seasonably, men will start for miles around. They reach some commanding hill, and there sit and listen to the first early ringing of the bell, as the peals come up from the city. We have seen them on the way, and at the house of God, cherishing the mountain church and the revered altar. We have there met fifty men at a monthly concert for intelligent, world-encompassing prayer. Few regions in this State are so favored as Nevada with an energetic strong-minded, large-hearted population.

Riding to-night leisurely towards town, the frogs, although it is February, giving forth that concert of the streams which is so associated with mild summer evenings, the full moon throwing its soft light over the woods, the evening star shining in its largest brightness, the miner's light gleaming from his cabin, and his merry song cheering the night, and, sweetest of all, the church bell heard calling men to prayers, I felt that here is Oriental splendor wedded to American life; and I exulted in believing that this is not the dream of a day, but the process to settled life; and that here, where the throng now are—where life is vigorous and full, men yet shall live, and toil, and plan, and woo, as well as worship.

Foremost among the enterprises of this region, is that of the Riffle Box Company. A tunnel has been completed leading several hundred feet through granite. By night and day men worked at this alone eleven months. The water from Deer Creek is to be turned through it, and conveyed for several miles in a ditch for miner's use. This is but a secondary object. In the present bed of the stream, at the foot of a water-fall, is a deep pit, which is supposed to have intercepted gold. It is called the "riffle box," bearing the name of the chest placed beneath the miner's sluice for receiving the gold.

After a pleasant morning's ride, Brother Warren and myself clambered down the side of the rocky ravine, a hundred and fifty feet, to enjoy the wildness of the chasm and look on the spray of the fall, which would be beautiful if it were not for the muddiness of a stream into whose waters thousands of miners are dissolving red earth. From the hill tops, a glorious sight was presented to us that day. The papers below, were complaining of the mists which had for days enveloped the cities and delayed the boats on the rivers; and the

drivers of teams spoke of it as seeming to rest all along on the plains, moistening the roads and dampening themselves. From these summits, the whole plains appeared like banks of purest snow glittering in the sun. So there are mental altitudes, where the mud and mists in which others perplex themselves, are turned into glorious visions.

Yours, &c., B.

Correspondence from Grass Valley.

THE printer placed us, by mistaking a cipher in my last, *ten times* higher in the world than we ever claimed to be. Were this delightful valley in reality "15,000 feet above the level of the plains at Johnson's Ranch on Bear River," Col. Fremont would be obliged to re-survey the Sierra to find some undiscovered pinnacle lofty enough for our eyry! We do not claim to be so much above the common level as that, but only about some 1500 feet—others say 2000 feet. Nevada city is computed by an engineer to be about 4000 feet above tide water, and we are considerably less. The warm sun-shine and the springing flowers along the hill-sides and vales, which are promised to be poured into the lap of March instead of May, remind one that this is a region not altogether Alpine.

In moral elevation, I am willing to believe that Centerville is quite on a level, and in fact much superior to almost any other mountain town. The Sons of Temperance are about to form a division of their order in this place, to be called, I understand, the "Snowy Mountain" Division—a name not inappropriate to these lovers of the icy, cool and sparkling beverage, which nature has so abundantly supplied in the eastern border of the State, from the melting snows of the Sierra Nevada.

An effort recently made to build a school house for the teacher, mentioned in my last, has been crowned with much success; and as I write, a fine building, towards which nothing had been done more than a week ago, is going up, and nearly paid for. Before this is in print one of the finest school rooms in the country (20 by 30 feet) will here be completed and occupied. Some discouragements in the way of such an enterprise, I would not omit to mention. It is found very difficult to secure the attendance at school of children from certain families, and I apprehend such will be found to be the case throughout California, until a *law shall be passed compelling parents and guardians to send their children to school.* And such a law is very much needed in all parts of the State. Making the Sabbath School *public* will not at all remedy the evil. I was informed by a "public school" teacher in one of the most populous districts of San Francisco, not long since, that the average attendance at his school was very small, and by no means proportioned to the number of scholars in his limits. Nor was it in his power to remedy the evil, although he had tried much to do so. As it is with us, the most neglected children are those whose parents care nothing for education. Such may be seen on Sabbath and during the week playing about the streets, and in the noisome saloons, hearing mischief and daily becoming more and more averse to all that is good. What shall be done to reclaim them? Ragged and filthy in their persons I have labored in vain with them and their parents, in many instances, to gather them into the Sabbath School.

We are watching the movements of the Legislature from this point of view with no little interest, and a feeling of shame very widely exists here to note some of their deeds. That young men, who never before held any place of eminence, should be so forward in foaming out their own shame by decrying religion and its ministers, and shocking the moral sensibilities of the public by their blustering, is a matter calculated to put a blush upon the face of all good and upright men. To see such advocating the practice of lying in bed till 9 o'clock A. M., to see their votes recorded against the employment of a Chaplain to their body—to see them recorded in favor of men, whose private and public character is stained by the worst vices—all these things are fitted to impress the wise and the good with a deep sense of shame for these young and ignorant legislators, and to nerve them with a full determination that in future such as they shall *not be elected* to fill the place of representatives of the people. They may indeed represent those in the purlieus of the bar-rooms and drinking saloons of the districts whence they were chosen, and by the votes of such constituents as assemble there, they were in many cases chosen; but no one among the people, no father of a family, no *man*, will deem them to be their representatives. These are the moustached heroes, "the whiskered pandoors," of the anti-civilized period of our history, and they will soon be forgotten in the presence of better men.

The "coyote diggings," recently discovered here, are fully realizing expectations as to their *richness*, and surpassing what was first believed as to their extent. The "slide" beneath which the gold has been found, appears to have come down from the summit of a quartz mountain above, grinding into powder as it over-rode the bed-rocks, or crushing into small angular fragments immense quantities of the gold-bearing quartz it contained, and thus setting free the precious metal held in store within it.

Business here is very good, but I think it has not been materially altered by this discovery, as "the mills" were all in full operation before, and it is on these that the true prosperity of this region mainly depends.

C. M. B.

CENTERVILLE, Feb. 2, 1852.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM SAN JUAN DEL SUD.—We are much gratified to learn by the following letter, of the pleasant state of things on board the steamer Pacific, on her late passage to San Juan. The Sabbath was respected, religious services held on this day, and *gambling* and its kindred vices held in check. Such facts reflect great credit upon Capt. Jarvis and his officers, and help give character to his vessel, as a safe and pleasant one for passengers. We hope always to hear as favorable reports of the Pacific and the other steamers of this line.* It affords us pleasure to publish such statements. They indicate an improvement in Public morals, a growing respect for religion and her ordinances. Enterprises which depend for their success upon public patronage, must carefully respect the religious sentiment of the community. If this be in their favor, they have a powerful auxiliary. It is in vain for them to contend against it with any prospect of permanent success. We are pleased to see that the steamer Pacific will leave this port on *Saturday*, the 14th inst., and not on *Sunday*, the 15th inst., her regular day. We shall be most happy to announce, as a standing rule of the Vanderbilt Nicaragua Line, that none of its steamers will hereafter leave this port on the Sabbath.

SAN JUAN DEL SUD, Jan. 14, 1852.

Ed. Pacific.—Dear Sir: You expressed a wish that I would write you on my arrival at this place, and I now send you these few lines, although I have very little of interest to communicate. Sea voyages are proverbially monotonous affairs, and ours, from San Francisco to this place, has proved no exception to the general rule, unless the fact be taken as one, that we have had a most favorable voyage, and that the expression of pleasure and satisfaction with it is almost, if not quite, unanimous among my fellow passengers.

We left, as you know in the steamer Pacific, about 5 o'clock in the evening, of the 1st inst. On the 9th we arrived at Acapulco, but so late in the evening that we could not go on shore. This however did not prevent our enjoying in the clear moonlight, the view of this beautiful little harbor, the most so, I think, that it has been my lot to see. We left in the night, about an hour after the Oregon arrived, thus proving the superiority or speed of our steamer, she (the O.) having left San Francisco about 10 hours before us.

We arrived here about 10 o'clock last night, thus making the passage in a little over twelve days. Capt. Jarvis I have found a gentleman in every sense of the word, and from all his officers I have experienced nothing but kindness and good feeling. I question if a pleasanter passage can be made in any steamer than on the Pacific—either for speed or comfort. With almost every variety of character on board, I have been most agreeably disappointed in hearing very little profane language used, and *no* gambling—two such prominent vices in California society. At the suggestion of a few, and with the hearty approval of the Captain and his officers, we have had religious services according to the Episcopal form, on each of the Sabbaths, when more quiet and more attentive congregations I have never seen. The hardy, sun-burnt sailor, with the scarcely less so *miner*, joined in the prayers, and especially in the songs of Zion, with a feeling that showed that they were interested in the service, and I hope profited.

This place is delightfully situated on a small bay of a horse-shoe form, but the harbor, I should judge to be not a safe one, being entirely open to the swell of the ocean from the south or south-west. There are about fifty or sixty houses in the place, most of them mere huts covered with straw.

The place is very unhealthy in the rainy season, but in the dry is as healthy as other places on the coast. We here find plenty of mules and horses provided to take us over the 12 miles of road to the lake, and as I hear the traveling is good, I now anticipate quite a pleasure ride.

In haste, Yours, &c. J. R.

Summary of News.

FROM THE SOUTH.—The Sea Bird and Ohio, coast steamers, have arrived from below, bringing San Diego and Los Angeles papers. They contain very little intelligence. Since the Indian troubles are quelled in the lower country, things are going on very quietly there. The troops raised for the Indian war are disbanded. Soldiers are occasionally deserting from the post at Chino; and, as usual, horse thieves are at work in the vicinity of San Gabriel. Maj. Hentzleman, with his troops, has probably already taken up his line of March from San Diego for the Gila River, there to establish a military post and commence active operations against the hostile Indians in that quarter. The report is that the large flock of sheep brought from Sonora by Mr. White, and which had passed the Colorado in safety, were seized by the Indians on the desert this side, during the absence of their keepers in search of water, and all driven off. There were between four and five thousand sheep, and the loss must have been over $50,000.

The Ohio brought up a large number of passengers from the steamer McKim, which having been a long time out from Panama, had put into San Diego in distress. The Ohio touched at the port of San Luis Obispo on her way up. While there, a boat was sent ashore, containing Judge H. A. Tefft, Mr. Dean, the purser, Thomas McCullen, the second mate, and three seamen, Wm. T. Parsons, Wm. Jeston, and Wm. Stevens. When some hundred yards from the shore the boat was capsized by the violence of the surf, and, sad to relate, all were drowned except Mr. Dean and Mr. Stevens. Another boat was manned and sent off for their relief. This was also upset, but the party in it were saved.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMERS.

NEWS FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES!

The steamer Pacific, Capt. Jarvis, of Vanderbilt's line, reached our city the evening of the 5th inst., having left San Juan del Sud the evening of the 21st ult. She brought up 400 passengers, and dates to Jan. 5th.

The steamer Republic, of P. M. S. S. Co., arrived here on the evening of the 6th inst. She left Panama the 16th of June with 350 passengers.

The Mail steamer Oregon, Capt. Pearson, of P. M. S. Co, arrived on Wednesday morning, the 14th inst. She left Panama the evening of 26th Jan., and brings up 449 passengers, 66 of whom are women and children. By this steamer we have the New York mails and dates to Jan. 10th.

Kossuth.

Kossuth was still at Washington. On Saturday, Jan. 3d, he dined with the President. The Monday following he received his formal entry to the Senate, through their committee, Messrs. Shields, Cass, and Seward. On Tuesday, he was waited upon by the clergy of the district, and addressed in a most eloquent manner by Rev. R. R. Gurley, to which he responded. Gov. Seward gave him an entertainment in the evening. Wednesday he was formally introduced to the House of Representatives by their committee, appointed by a vote of 123 to 54. The same evening a grand Congressional Banquet was given him at the National Hotel, Hon. W. King, President of the Senate, presided, with Kossuth and Speaker Boyd on his right, and Hon. Daniel Webster on his left. Eloquent speeches were made by Kossuth, Messrs. Webster, Cass, Douglass, and Gen. Shields.

On the 8th of January, Kossuth and suite were present at the banquet of the Jackson Democratic Association of Washington. Francis P. Blair read him a long address concluding with the sentiment:—

The Exiles of Europe—Liberty and Louis Kossuth.

To which he made an eloquent response.

Our difficulties with Spain have been amicably settled, and the Cuban prisoners are to be released and sent home.

Mr. Rives, our Minister at Paris, who so nobly refrained from giving his countenance to Louis Napoleon's treason and usurpation, has been directed by our government to acknowledge the *de facto* government of Louis Napoleon in France.

From France.

Louis Napoleon has swept everything before him, and been elected President for ten years. The election is pronounced a mere mockery. The only choice under the circumstances was between his re-election and wild anarchy.

Doings in the Legislature.

Tuesday, Feb. 3d.

SENATE met and immediately adjourned to give time to Committee. In the HOUSE, Petition for the enlargement of Marin county. Petition of Mr. Howe, for pay as Secretary to Gov. McDougal; referred. Committee on Commerce reported in favor of appointing Flour Inspectors; referred back. Committee on Public Lands reported on the mode of maintaining possessory action on lands. *Mr. Colby* offered a resolution, That Rev. Mr. Wheeler be appointed Chaplain of the House. *Laid on the table. Mr. Boggs* gave notice of a bill for a Constitutional Convention. *Mr. Graham* offered a preamble and resolutions to the same general purport. Motion to print lost. Notice of a bill relative to the Recorder's Court and City Attorney of Sacramento. Bill presented for Branch State Hospital at Marysville. Communications from Governors of various States referred. Special order came up—pay of officers and clerks. A long debate followed. Whole subject re-committed to Committee on Ways and Means. Resolution urging Congress to turn San Diego river—passed. Bill to repeal charter of Nevada—passed. House voted to meet at 10 1-2 o'clock, hereafter, 22 to 20.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

In the Senate—Petition for relief of Thos. L. Smith. Report on the State Library—appropriation asked. Bills and resolutions from the House received and referred. Various notices of bills. Bills and resolutions concerning State debts—funding &c.—referred.

Mr. Hubbs stated that *no reports* had yet been received from any of the *State officers*.

In the House, Petitions for abolishing the Supreme Court of San Francisco. Mr. Boggs Bill for a Convention read and referred to a Select Committee of 13—100 copies ordered printed. Several notices of bills. Resolution on contingent fund—laid on the table. Committee of the Whole, Mr. Coffroth in the chair, took up the bill concerning fugitives from labor and slaves brought to California prior to her admission into the Union. A stirring debate followed. Several amendments were proposed. The surface was calm, but there was a deep under current of intense feeling. Messrs. Crabb, Peachy, Lyons, and others, favored the bill. Messrs. McConaha, Ellis, of Nevada, and Speaker, opposed it on Constitutional grounds. Adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

In Senate, Petitions for Hospital at Placerville. Business of a miscellaneous character occupied the whole morning. Mr. Keene of El Dorado, was chosen President pro tem.

In the House, The matter of abolishing the Supreme Court of San Francisco referred to Committee on Judiciary. Miscellaneous business done. Report from Committee concerning the pay of officers of the House; laid on the table. House in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill concerning *fugitives* &c.—various amendments proposed. Long and animated discussion, in which those of yesterday and others mingled. The fourth section was most fought. Several amendments were adopted—most rejected. Those who opposed did so on Constitutional grounds. Bill passed, 42 to 11.

Friday, Feb. 6.

In the Senate, Petition from San Francisco concerning the Pilot Laws—referred. Reports of Committees on matters before mentioned. Comptroller's report received and read. Act repealing charter of Nevada passed. Notices of Bills concerning Public Administrators.

In the House, remonstrances against division of Yuba County. Report from Marine Hospital at San Francisco—referred. Resolution concerning Humboldt Bay—passed. Notices of Bills, one to dispose of School Lands—one to repeal present charter and incorporate San Francisco—one to enable married women to do business in their own names. Resolution to adjourn March 10th, lies over.

Special order—contest for seat between Hopkins and Dobson, of El Dorado. Parties heard—Mr Hopkins awarded the seat, 30 to 18.

Saturday, Feb. 7.

In Senate, The matter of office and committee rooms took up much of the time. Many complaints of delinquency.

Comptroller's Report ordered printed—2000 in English, 500 in Spanish. Mr. Robinson introduced a bill concerning a contingent fund. Rules suspended—Bill passed. Its provisions are the following:

"That the Treasurer be authorized to set apart the sum of $10,000 as a contingent fund for the use of the Senate, the sum of $15,000 for the use of the Assembly, $1,500 for the use of the Governor, $1000 for the Treasurer, $1000 for the Comptroller, and $500 for the Secretary of State."

In the House—Petitions concerning "settlers" upon town lots. Resolution for mileage, &c. to Dr. Dodson, failed 31 to 22.

Resolutions to go into Convention on the 13th inst., for electing State Printer, discussed, and agreed to.

Resolution concerning the number of Representatives to which California is entitled in Congress—laid over.

Resolution to establish Boards of Supervisors in all the counties, referred. Resolution to adjourn on March 10th, rejected. Bill for pay of legislators, referred. House concurred in resolution asking Congress to relieve Capt. Waldo and others. Speaker had leave of absence till Monday. Mr. Merritt appointed Speaker pro tem.

DIED,

Friday, the 30th January, JAMES H. ROGERS, M. D. formerly Professor of Materia Medica in Rutgers' Medical Institute, New York, and late Health Officer at this port, aged 50 years.

At Big Oak Flat, Tuolumne county, January 20th, after a short illness, of scarlet fever, Mr. James A. Miller, of Copiah county, Miss.

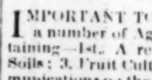
At the Grass Valley, on the morning of February 21st, Mr. Thomas E. Suin, formerly of Illinois, aged 22 years.

At Mormon Island, February 6th, of inflamatory rheumatism, David Ellis of Cayuga county, New York, aged 30 years.

BENJ'N B. COIT, M. D.
OFFICE WASHINGTON STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE DUPONT STREET.
San Francisco, February 13, 1852. feb13

ALTA FOUNDRY,
MARKET PLACE, FACING BATTERY STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
QUARTZ PULVERIZING MACHINERY,
SAW MILL IRONS,
And Machine work in general promptly executed
Patterns made to order.
feb13tf G. M. HUTTON.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.—Just received a number of Agricultural Patent Office Reports, containing—1st. A review of Principal Crops; 2. Study of Soils; 3. Fruit Culture; 4th. Sheep Husbandry; 5th. Communications on the various manners of Farming in all parts of the United States; 5th. Meteorological Tables; 7th. Statistical information—at NOISY CARRIER'S
feb13-1m Publishing Hall, Long Wharf.

STEAMER JENNY LIND,
F. N. BILLINGS, Master.

FOR STOCKTON.—The steamer Jenny Lind, Capt. Billings, will run regularly between Stockton and San Francisco, LEAVING STOCKTON every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and leave CENTRAL WHARF, SAN FRANCISCO, at the same hour on alternate days.
☞ For freight or passage apply on board. feb13

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
BY LATE ARRIVALS WE HAVE RECEIVED A Fine stock of Blank and Mercantile Stationery of every description.
Full and half-bound Account Books and Records,
Memorandums and Quartoes,
Receipt, Bank, and Pass Books,
Legal, Commercial, and Custom House Blanks,
Copying and Seal Presses, Ink, &c.
A Large stock of Letter and Cap Paper,
Diaries for 1852 of all sizes and qualities,
A good selection of
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS:
U. S. Exploring Expedition, Bound volumes of International, and Littell's Living Age, Classical Dictionary, Blake's Biographical Dictionary, Goldsmith's Animated Nature, Don Quixote, Gil Blas, Shakspeare, Encyclopedia Americana, Gunn's Domestic Medicine, Buchan's Family Physician, Beach's do. American Agriculturist in 9 volumes, Downing's Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture, Johnson's Dictionary of Gardening, Complete Farmer and Gardener, Book of the Farm, American Poultry Book, Agricultural Chemistry, Elements of Architecture, Lectures on Practical Agriculture, American Book-keeper's Manual, Youatt and Martin on Cattle, Youatt's Works on the Horse, Dog, Pig, Randall on Sheep husbandry, Encyclopedia of 6000 Receipts, Stephens' Travels, Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabela, Greenhow's History of Oregon and California, Dick's Works, Olney's Geography and Atlas, Olney's and Morse's Quarto Geography, Smith's and Murray's Grammar, Davies' and Pike's Arithmetick, Colt's and Ross' Book-keeping, French, German and Spanish Books.
MUSIC AND INSTRUMENTS:
Flutes, Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Clarionetts, Fifes, Triangles, Tuning Forks, Flageolets, Harmonicas, Tamborines, Hunten's Piano Instructors, Howe's Instruction Books for different Instruments, Otto Tarp's and Carcassia's Guitar Instructors, Music Paper by the ream and in books, Shipmaster's Assistant, Bowditch's Navigator, 20th Ed. Ward and Gordon's Lunar Tables, Kedge Anchor, Nautical Routine, Nautical Almanacs for 1852 and '53, Charts of the Pacific complete.
The above comprises part of our stock, which we offer for sale, at low prices, wholesale and retail, at the Pioneer Bookstore. MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
feb13 Montgomery street, cor. Merchant

R. H. WALLER, COUNSELLOR AT LAW & NOTARY Public—office in Bolton, Barron & Co.'s building, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, over Gregory's Express.
The subscriber tenders his services as conveyancer and general agent for the transaction of business, the loan of money, purchase and sale of stocks, care of estates, collection of rents, payment of taxes, assessments &c., &c., and pledges his faithful attention to such business as may be entrusted to him. (jan8tf) R. H. WALLER.

H. W. BRADLEY'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY, corner of Clay and Kearney Streets, San Francisco, Family portraits taken in all kinds of weather, and pictures of every description accurately copied.
Invoices bought and Stock for sale.
Instructions given in the Art. nov28

SACRAMENTO CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARREN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROceries and Provisions.—Miners' and Traders' Variety store. J street near Front.
The subscribers intend to offer at all times, to Traders and Miners and to their customers generally, one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks of General Merchandise that can be found.
It will be our aim to be able to fill orders for goods of every description wanted in the mines, consisting of all the articles of Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Mining Tools.
Traders and Miners and purchasers generally are respectfully invited to visit our Establishment and they will be convinced that we are able to supply them in the most satisfactory manner.
We here return them our kindest thanks for their liberal patronage the past two years, and assure them it shall be our earnest endeavor to continue their good will.
nov7 Sacramento City

J. G. ANDERSON'S
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY,
J Street, Sacramento City.
A large supply of cooking, box, and parlor stoves, of the latest improved styles, constantly on hand. Also, sheet iron stoves, stove pipe, tin, copper, and sheet iron. Miners and traders supplied with picks, shovels, and pans, and every variety of cooking utensils, of the best quality.
Jobbing of every description, done to order at the shortest notice, and warranted to give satisfaction. oct30

MINER'S DRUG STORE,
J Street, between 5th and 6th, Sacramento City.
DR. R. H. McDONALD TAKES PLEASURE IN INforming his old friends, patrons, and the public generally, that he has now completed a new, large and commodious drug store, and made many valuable additions to his former stock of medicines. All of the choicest and best qualities, consisting of opium, calomel, ipecac, jalap, rhubarb, quinine, Peperine, etc. He has also a valuable assortment of chemicals of the latest and finest quality. Essential oils, paints, alcohol, pure wines and brandy for the sick. A large supply of the best approved Patent Medicines. A good variety of stationery, surgical instruments, and medical books. All sold at the cheapest rates.
Don't forget the Miner's Drug Store. Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing. oct30

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE.
New Garden Seeds, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs.
WE SHALL OFFER THE PRESENT SEASON TO the Horticulturalist, the finest collections of seeds, trees, plants, shrubs, bulbs, etc. that can be found in the country.
IN THE SEED DEPARTMENT, our aim will be to offer only such as we know to be genuine in their character—true to name and variety, and certain to vegetate.
IN THE NURSERY DEPARTMENT, we desire to introduce such varieties of fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants, as will be likely to live and benefit the cultivator, either by their fruit, beauty, or fragrance.
An experience of more than twenty years, as an amateur gardener, and in the nursery and seed business, will enable us to give that practical knowledge to this branch of our business which in this country it now so earnestly demands.
We shall at all times be very happy to render every facility to cultivators, and to give them any benefit they may derive from our experience.
WARREN & CO., J st, near Front.
Sacramento City, October 28, 1851. oct30

JOHN BARTON, WILLIAM C. REED, CHARLES H. GRIMM, OF BUFFALO, N.Y.
BARTON, REED AND GRIMM,
WHOLESALE
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Front Street, Sacramento City, California.
REFERENCES:
L. K. Plimpton, Buffalo. G. W. Tift, Esq., Buffalo.
Taylor & Haights, " Coman, Hopkins & Co., N.Y.
Sather & Church, Bankers, New York and San Francisco.
E. J. Townsend, No. 6 Wall street, New York.
Turnbull & Walton, San Francisco.
James Mills & Co., Sacramento City.
Rhodes & Sturgen, Sacramento City Bank, at Sac. City.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
P. S.—Shippers please ship to us at San Francisco, and Francisco, and we then give them the advantages of both markets. oct24

D. O. MILLS AND CO.
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Bills of Exchange, at Sight, or on Time,
Upon New York, and all the other principal cities of the United States.
Gold Dust purchased at the highest rates.
Gold Dust shipped and insured.
Drafts on San Francisco.
Collections made on reasonable terms.
Deposits received and placed in a perfectly fire proof safe.
D. O. MILLS, Sacramento City.
JAMES MILLS, San Francisco.
oct24 E. J. TOWNSEND, 106 Wall st, N. Y.

RHODES, PURDY AND McNULTY,
BANKERS,
Corner Second and K St, Sacramento City, Cal.
Make remittances in large or small sums to all parts of the United States. Receive deposits, negotiate loans, buy and sell bank notes, certificates of deposits, etc. Make collections, forward treasure, and transact promptly all business of the nature of banking entrusted to them.
oct24 3m

L. P. AND S. S. CRANE,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
Have constantly on hand a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery and Stationery.
Also, Pure Sperm, Polar, Fish, and Tanners' Oil.
Front street, between J and K streets, corner 4th, Sacramento city. oct24

BARR AND GRIGGS.
JOHN C. BARR, GEORGE GRIGGS.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. &c.
FRONT STREET, BETWEEN L AND M STREETS,
Sacramento City, California. dec12

CITY SHOE STORE.
T. S. MITCHELL & A. K. P. HARMON,
No. 83 J Street, Sacramento City.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Gloves, Leather, Shoe Thread and Shoe Findings. Also, India Rubber and Oil Clothing. oct24

F. W. THAYER,
COUNSELLER & ATTORNEY AT LAW,
J STREET, FOUR DOORS ABOVE FOURTH STREET,
oct24 Sacramento City. 3m

PRICES REDUCED
AT G. H. JOHNSON'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
And Furnishing Establishment.
MR. JOHNSON, in returning his thanks to the generous and discriminating public for the very liberal support which has been tendered him, would most respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, at his new rooms, No. 83 J street, Brick Row, between 3d and 4th streets, Sacramento city, which have been fitted up in the most costly style on purpose for the business, and will rate second to none in the United States.
This establishment was the first permanently located one of the kind on the Pacific, and shall remain the same as it ever has been, the best.
A fine assortment of framed cases, caskets, etc. constantly on hand and for sale cheap.
Pictures taken, copied, cleansed or cased. Also, views of buildings, and persons taken after death if desired.
The trade furnished with apparatus, plated cases, chemicals, etc. Also, instruction given in the art.
The public are invited to call and examine specimens.
oct24 tf

ARMSTRONG'S HOTEL,
On Second Street, Near D, Marysville.

THIS HOTEL (formerly known as the "Southern and Western"), having been entirely renovated and refitted, is now open for the reception of travelers and boarders. Its pleasant location, near the business portion of the city, offers inducements unsurpassed by any house here. Particular care is bestowed upon the sleeping apartments, while the table is supplied with the best the market affords. dec5

FANCY STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER INVITES THE ATTENTION OF his friends and the public generally to his stock of French and American Staple and Fancy Goods, Which he offers at the lowest market price, wholesale and retail, on J street, 3d store above 5th.
A. W. ALEXANDER.
Sacramento City, October, 1851. oct24

HUTCHINSON, GREENE & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Groceries, Provisions Miner's Tools, &c., &c.
No. 318 J street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets,
nov. 7 Sacramento City.

COLUSA.
CARPENTER, HAMILTON & SPALDING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROceries, provisions, crockery, tin and hardware clothing, boots, shoes, &c., Front street, corner of Fifth, Colusa
A. D. CARPENTER, T. P. HAMILTON, C. SPALDING. oct

WM. P. WADSWORTH, of New York. F. P. RAVESIES, of Mobile.
WADSWORTH & RAVESIES, MERCHANDISE AND Ship Brokers, Sansome street, in Chapin & Sawyer's brick building, (up stairs) San Francisco, devote their attention exclusively to a Brokerage and agency business. We do not buy or sell any merchandise on our own account. Persons residing at a distance wishing to have any purchases made, by sending the dust, or check upon city Bankers, can have their orders faithfully and promptly executed. A long business experience enables us to offer our services with confidence. All agency transactions carefully complied with.
Chili Stores, Chili Barley, Beans, Coffee, Sugar, Pork, Hams, Lard, American stores, and a general assortment of merchandise for sale at market prices.
Vessels purchased or sold, freight and charters obtained.
San Francisco, January 8, 1852. jan8tf

PART OF A THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY FOR SALE. Inquire of MARVIN & HITCHCOCK, Montgomery cor. Merchant street.
CATALOGUE:
THEOLOGICAL BOOKS—
Supplement to Comprehensive Commentary, Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, Gesenius' Hebrew and English Lexicon, Biblia Hebraica, Spalding's System of Divinity, Edwards' Complete Works, 4 vols, Horne's Introduction, 2 vols, Hebrew Chrestomathy (Stuart), Hebrew Grammar (Stuart), Cruden's Concordance, Barne's Notes on Isaiah, 2 vols, Do. on the Gospels, 2 vols, Do. on Ephesians, etc., Do. on Corinthians, 2 vols, Do. on Acts, 2 vols, Robinson's Harmony of the Gospels (English), Principles of Interpretation (Ernesti), Way of Life (Hodge), Bunyan's Holy War, Common Prayer, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with notes, Mason on Self Knowledge, Venn's Complete Duty of Man, Clarke's Scripture Promises, Bible not of Man, Confession of Faith, Congregationalism and Methodism, German Bible, Dowling's History of Romanism.
CLASSICAL BOOKS.—
Cooper's Virgil, Horace Delphini, Smart's Cicero, Jacob's Latin Reader, Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Tacitus, Leverett's Latin Lexicon, Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, Cicero de Officiis, Telemachus, Cleveland's Latin Grammar, Arran.
MISCELLANEOUS.—
Webster's Dictionary, Memoirs of Rev. H. Martyn, Memoir of Susanna Anthony, Plutarch's Lives, Jarvis' Physiology, Comstock's Philosophy, Ohio Historical Collections, Watson's Apology for the Bible, Macguffie's Eclectic 4th Reader, Day's Art of Elocution, Patton's Lectures to Young Men, Hone's Book of Health and Medicine, Wayland's Moral Science, Shakespeare, Beck's Botany, Morrison's Counsel to Young Men, English Reader, Young's Night Thoughts, Proverbial Philosophy, Butler's Analogy, with questions, Musical Composition, Porter's Rhetorical Reader, D'Aubigne's Reformation 4 vols., Worcester's History, Modern Infidelity (Robert Hall), Map of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, Do. of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Perrin's Fables, Donnegan's Greek and English Lexicon, Meadow's French and English Dictionary, Upham's Interior Life, Modern Infidelity, Knapp's Theology, Day on the Will, Wayland's Political Economy, Butler's Analogy, Whateley's Rhetoric, Vital Christianity, Bible History of Prayer, Dick's Works, Cousin's Psychology, Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon, Mc Culloch's Geographical Dictionary, Mosheim's Church History, Neander's Church History, Finney's Theology, Dwight's Theology, Jahn's Archeology, Whateley's Reformation, Classical Antiquities, Greece and the Greeks, Fleetwood's Life of Christ, Macauley's Miscellanies, Abbott's Young Christian, Milton' Works.
MATHEMATICS—
Davies—Bourdon, Legendre, Analytical Geometry, Surveying and Calculus. Olmsted's Astronomy, with supplement.

THOMAS TENNENT, (from Philadelphia,) Mathematical and Nautical Instrument Maker, Fireproof Building, Montgomery st., head of Long Wharf, over the Banking House of Drexel, Sather & Church. Surveying and Nautical Instruments. Charts, Nautical Works, &c. of all kinds, for sale.
U. S. Charts of the coasts of California and Oregon, at Government prices.
Repairs of all kinds executed in the best manner at short notice. Chronometers rated by Transit Observations. Fine work of every description attended to. 3 m dec. 1

WHITCOMB & PEAKE,
Sansome Near Jackson Street,
OFFER FOR SALE—
1,500 sacks Chili Flour, in half and quarter sacks,
750 sacks Chili Barley. 250 do. Seed Wheat,
150 sacks Oregon Seed Oats.
500 barrels fresh Gallego Flour,
150 bbls. and half-bbls. Mess and Clear Pork,
500 sacks prime Java Coffee,
10,000 lbs. Manilla Sugar, in small packages,
Crushed and Loaf Sugars,
500 sacks prime Chili Beans
January 1st.—3t

300 "EXCELSIOR," BOXES OF THIS SUPERIOR FAMILY SOAP, PER SHIP "CHALLENGE."
[From the New York Tribune.]
A Valuable Improvement in Soap.—We have examined some specimens of the "Excelsior Soap," manufactured by Messrs. Cadwell, Payson & Co., and find that it removes grease, oil, and printer's ink from the skin, and from cotton, linen, silk, and woolen goods, in cold, soft, hard, warm, or salt water, with less labor than usual with common soaps. It is a new discovery, and will save to the family and the washerwoman a large item of expenditure, as clothes require no boiling or bleaching when washed with this article. It acts as a chlorine wash on the teeth, decomposing all animal and decaying matter without injury to the gums. This article improves with age and stands any climate.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
Commission Merchants,
dec19tf Sansome street, near Clay.

HARDWARE, &c.
JOHN C. FORY, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Building, Domestic and Fancy Hardware and Miners' Implements, &c. &c.
Clay, between Montgomery and Sansome streets,
29th January, 1852. (1m) San Francisco.

WELLER & SUTHERLAND,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.—Will promptly attend to all professional business either in the courts or before the United States Land Commissioners. Office in Wells & Co.'s building, corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, rooms recently occupied by John Satterlee Esqr.
JOHN B. WELLER, THOS. W. SUTHERLAND.
San Francisco, Oct. 3, 1851.

H. W. HALLECK. A. C. PEACHY. FRED. BILLINGS.
HALLECK, PEACHY & BILLINGS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MERCHANT STREET, San Francisco. (In Bolton, Barron & Co.'s building.)
Mr. B., Commissioner for Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Vermont. aug1

COLE & PARSONS,
SURGEON DENTISTS, CORNER OF KEARNY AND Clay streets, San Francisco.
S. Parsons, M. D. R. E. Cole. aug1

F. C. GRAY, BRO. & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND Provisions, Fruits, fresh and preserved from abroad as well as from the gardens and vineyards of our own state, and every article necessary for family consumption constantly on hand at the corner of Pacific Wharf and Front street. aug1

SHELTON, DANIELL & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND IMporters and jobbers of Hardware goods, are constantly receiving supplies of goods from the Eastern States, which they offer to the trade, at the lowest market prices. Up country traders are invited to call at their store, Sacramento street, below Kearney, San Francisco.

W. J. SHERWOOD, Auctioneer,
BY W. J. SHERWOOD & CO., AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—Store, Sansome street, between Clay and Washington. Sales of Merchandise, Real Estate, etc. punctually attended to. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.
Wm. J. Sherwood, of New York; Chas. De Ro, of Philadelphia. aug1

WM. H. V. CRONISE, Auctioneer.
MARTIN SHULTZ & CO., CORNER OF SANSOME and Jackson streets. Wholesale Auction and Commission Merchants. Liberal advancements made on consignments. aug1

J. F. HUTTON, S. FRANCISCO. O. STONE, SACRAMENTO.
HUTTON & CO.
CORNER OF CLAY AND SANSOME STREET. Regular Sale Days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. J. F. Hutton, Auctioneer. aug1

J. B. CLEMENTS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST, Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of Drugs and medicines of the best quality. Physicians' prescriptions compounded with care and neatness and furnished at reasonable prices.
Corner of Montgomery and California Streets.
San Francisco, Nov. 7, 1851.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY
Post Office Building, Clay Street.
Additions will be constantly made to the large and well selected stock of all articles necessary to make this establishment what is so much required—a complete Family Drug Store. oct21 1m

WM. H. COIT. H. CHANNING BEALS.
COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Sansome Street,
BETWEEN CLAY AND WASHINGTON STS.,
sep26 San Francisco. 3t

DANA, BROTHERS & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO THE FOOT OF CLAY ST. (next door to D. L. Ross,) where they offer for sale,
Sugar, Hams, Syrup,
Cocoa, Cigars, Prunes,
Denims, Bleached Drills, etc. etc. oct

JOHN N. BEACH & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, foot of Jackson street. oct7 3m

GEORGE J. BROOKS,
PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN Paper of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes constantly on hand; also black and fancy Inks.
Clay street, between Pike and Stockton. aug1

WM. BAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in Groceries and Provisions. In Sansome street, near corner Jackson street. aug1

CALEB T. FAY, JOHN B. PIERCE, HORATIO F. WILLIS
FAY, PIERCE & WILLIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
oct31 San Francisco. tf

JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE CROCKERY DEPOT OF J. GENELLA, Montgomery street,
A few fine Gilt Porcelain Dining Sets, for a table of three hundred people, very rich patterns. dec19 3m

STATUTES OF CALIFORNIA, PASSED AT THE First Session of the Legislature, complete, with an Appendix, for sale low, wholesale or retail, at the Pioneer Bookstore, by MARVIN & HITCHCOCK.
dec19 6t Montgomery, cor. Merchant st.

CHURCH BELLS
800, 1000, and 1600 lbs. WITH FIXTURES, Now landing Ex Syren, from Boston, and for Sale by CROSS & CO.,
San Francisco, Dec. 5th.—tf. Battery street.

Miscellaneous.

Sketch of Nineveh.

FROM THE BIBLE AND RECENT DISCOVERIES

The history of the Assyrian Empire, and of Nineveh, its metropolis, is wrapped in obscurity. The empire had flourished and become extinct for nearly two hundred years, at least, before classical history commenced. Its monuments have been buried in the city's ruins for near three thousand years; and the traces of its literature and of its annalists, if it ever had them, have been altogether lost. Till lately all hope of possessing any true history of this the first empire of the world, has been all but abandoned; and even its existence has been transferred to the category of the myth.

We read in Genesis that the mighty hunter Nimrod "had the beginning of his kingdom at Babel," and that either he, or some one connected with him, built Nineveh, and laid the foundation of the Assyrian Empire. There is given to us, in profane history, a long list of kings, from Ninus, or Nimrod, to Sardanapalus, of whom we know nothing but their names, and whose story is doubtful. At different times it would seem that the neighboring countries of Babylonia and Assyria took the lead of each other: perhaps Babylon first predominating, then yielding to Nineveh, and afterwards again obtaining the ascendancy. With almost the only exception of the reference to Nimrod mentioned above, nothing is known of the Assyrian history till we find Paul invading Judea in the reign of Menahem, about B. C. 769. It is thought that he was the king who "repented at the preaching of Jonah." Tiglath-Pileser succeeded him, subdued Syria, affording temporary relief to the king of Judah, yet on the whole doing him much disservice. He was followed by Shalmaneser of Enemessar, who took Samaria and carried captive the ten tribes, destroying the kingdom of Israel, which had entered into alliance with the Egyptian king, with whom Shalmaneser was at war. Sennacherib succeeded; and his reign, though short, was striking, and had a marked effect on the future fortunes of the empire. He endeavored to reduce Egypt to his sway; and to accomplish this the more effectually, and at the same time punish the disobedience of Hezekiah, he determined first to possess himself of the territory of the king of Judah. Jehovah, however, heard the prayer of Hezekiah, and asserted his superiority to "the gods of the nations," by destroying at a blow the flower of the Assyrian army.

From this blow the empire of Nineveh never entirely recovered. Taking advantage of it, probably, the Medes, who had been tributary, revolted. Before this, perhaps, Sennacherib had perished—murdered by his sons. Esarhaddon succeeded him at Nineveh, carried captive Manasseh to Babylon, afterwards allowed him to return, and maintained a war for several years with the king of Egypt. During his reign he would appear to have been engaged in strengthening his empire; and this he did so effectually, that in the seventeenth year of Nebuchodonosor, his successor, the Assyrians engaged and overthrew Arphaxad, or Phraortes, king of the Medians, who had revolted about sixty years before. Having solicited the assistance of the former allies of his house, and having met with a refusal, on his return from Ecbatana he prosecuted a series of successful wars against them. According to the author of the book of Judith, on invading Judea under Holofernes, his general, he sustained a defeat, which, encompassed with enemies as was the Assyrian empire, brought about its final overthrow.

Cyaxares, the son of Arphaxad, having mastered a horde of Scythians which had overspread the east for twenty-eight years, prepared to avenge his father's death, and to achieve again liberty for the Medes. Uniting with Nebopalassar, who had assumed independent regal power in Babylon, he attacked and took Nineveh in or about the year B. C. 606. Nineveh was overthrown, and the Assyrian empire was fully destroyed.

Nebuchadnezzar ascended the throne at Babylon, shortly after the destruction of Nineveh. He made several successful incursions into Judea, and finally carried the king and people captive to Babylon. He afterwards destroyed Tyre, (Old Tyre,) and by war and intrigue defeated Pharaoh Hophra, king of Egypt. He spent the rest of his reign (with the exception recorded in Daniel) in enlarging and beautifying his metropolis. The later events of the Babylonian empire are better known. Belshazzar succeeded him; Cyrus invested Babylon, draining the river, entered the town whilst the inhabitants were feasting in security, slew the king, and transferred to the Medes and Persians, the ascendancy of the East.

Such is a sketch of all that has been known of the Assyrian empire till within the last six or seven years. Tradition has to some extent kept up a confused remembrance of the site of Nineveh; and the earliest historians allude, in passing, to vast masses forming the ruins of the ancient cities of the Assyrians. On the river Tigris there have frequently been noticed, rising up from the general level of the country, vast heaps covered in the spring with luxuriant vegetation, and several of them occupied by villages—vast heaps, which show only by the fragments of pottery strewn about them, that they owe their origin to the hand of man. Lately, some of these mounds have been excavated by M. Botta, the French consul at Mosul, and by Mr. Layard, an enterprising countryman of our own. They are found to consist of the ruins of large edifices, temples or palaces, or perhaps more probably serving the two-fold purpose; and to have concealed within them monuments, which have lain for nearly three thousand years buried in their ruins.

The general absence of stone in the plains of the Euphrates and the Tigris, compelled the founders of these early cities to use, in building, the clay of which the soil consists, and which, hardened by the great heat of the summer's sun, affords enduring materials for their structures. The bitumen which bubbles up in many parts serves as a cement; and the present condition of those ruins supplies a faithful comment on the building of Babel; "they had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar." It is obvious, however, that against the combined agency of fire and water, such materials could not long stand. From many of the remains which have been disinterred, it is plain that the tradition of Nineveh having been destroyed by fire was a true one; and the bricks, crumbled by the heat would dissolve when exposed to the action of the rain, long before the twenty-five hundred years that have elapsed since Nineveh was overthrown. The sand drifted by the wind of every successive century would not fail to complete the work of destruction; and we have presented before us in these vast ruins a literal fulfilment of the prophecy, "the gates of the rivers shall be opened, and the palace shall be dissolved," for "Nineveh is laid waste."

From the centres of several of these heaps of ruins, several sculptures and other monuments have been dug out. They principally consist of bas-reliefs on oblong slabs of alabaster, which is to be found in considerable abundance in the neighboring mountains. These monuments are evidently the products of the earliest art, being deficient in perspective, and without anything resembling the graceful finish of Grecian remains. They, however, possess much boldness of outline and vigor of execution; and the subjects show that they were the work of a people who had carried to a considerable height the arts both of peace and war. The sculptures chiefly represent hunting or battle scenes. One now deposited in the British Museum, sent home by Mr. Layard, containing a picture of the siege of a fortified city, will serve as a sample of the rest. The besieged are on the walls of the city, discharging arrows against their assailants. The king is represented leading his army on foot, three warriors being probably to be considered as personifying the whole of the troops, and accompanied by an attendant, a eunuch. There is drawn up against the wall of the city a battering-ram, on a stand constructed apparently of wicker work, resting on wheels, and surmounted by a tower, from which warriors are discharging arrows against those on the walls. Stones are represented falling from the wall, in consequence of the blows of the battering-ram, and one of the besieged appears to be holding up his arms, as if suing for peace. As an instance, too, of the way in which Scripture is corroborated by these sculptures, it is worthy of notice that while the battering-ram is not mentioned in classical history till a much later period, in the prophecies of Ezekiel repeated reference is made to it.

Besides the historical pictures which adorned the walls, there have also been discovered several large bas-reliefs, and some statues, consisting of monstrous or mystical representations. There is frequently found the hawk-headed winged figure of a man, having a basket in one hand, and a fir-cone in the other. Much discussion has arisen as to what these figures were intended to represent; some holding it to be the god Nisroch, others a statue of Nimrod, the founder of the empire; while others regard it as either a religious or political allegorical figure. A beautiful specimen of this figure is in the museum, and along with the other remains will amply repay the time bestowed in their examination. Two colossal images of the winged human-headed bull and lion, emblems respectively of royalty and power, have also somewhat recently arrived in England.

One of the most interesting features of the sculptures is a figure representing what has been regarded as a symbol of the Deity, and appears as the only object of worship on the earliest Assyrian monuments. It consists of the bust of a man enclosed in a circle, and having on each side and beneath the wings of a bird. This figure is frequently seen accompanying the monarch, being raised a little above his head, and seemingly engaged in watching over him and directing his actions. The resemblance which these figures bear to those spoken of in the first chapter of Ezekiel, both in their shape and in the office assigned to them, must strike the most superficial reader.—"Whithersoever the spirit was to go, they went, thither was their spirit to go; and the wheels were lifted up over against them: for the spirit of the living creature was in the wheels. When those went, these went; and when those stood, these stood; and when those were lifted up from the earth, the wheels were lifted up over against them." It would quite exceed our limits were we to enter into the discussion of the real nature of these representations; nor perhaps can it be at all satisfactorily determined till the inscriptions found on the sculptures are more thoroughly understood.

These inscriptions are in the cuneiform, or arrow-headed character. This character having no resemblance to any now existing, and the key to it having been lost, so far as we know, for above two thousand years, was entirely unknown till within the last five-and-twenty years. Professor Grotefend, Major Rawlinson, and others, have made wonderful progress in deciphering and translating these inscriptions. As in the case of the Rosetta stone, furnishing a clue to the Egyptian hieroglyphics, there have been discovered a few inscriptions in two other characters besides the cuneiform. Starting from these alone, an alphabet of forty letters has been determined on, and a proximate translation given to many of the inscriptions. When the meaning has been assigned to those already found, as well as to many more which the continued investigations will probably lay bare, much additional light will be shed on the Assyrian history.

In the meantime, very much has been done by way of illustrating many passages of the Old Testament. The chariots and horsemen, the bow and quiver, the "gorgeous attire," the profusion of ornament, the pride of the rulers, their strongholds, the employments and dignity of their officers, the material of which the city was composed, its vast extent, the lion as a symbol of the empire; these and many more are subjects which bring to light and invest with new force the meaning of many of the prophecies. It has been said, indeed, that if nothing more had been achieved by the investigations at Nimroud than the illustration of two verses of Ezekiel (xxiii. 14–16,) the labors incurred had been amply repaid. For a most interesting elucidation of these verses we must refer to the fifth of Mr. Blackburn's lectures.

It is not, however, merely as illustrating the Old Testament that these discoveries are important; they are quite as valuable as witnesses of its truth. Striking coincidences are seen to exist between these books and sculptures which have been buried for twenty-hundred years. Such coincidences must be perfectly undesigned; the facts now discovered have not been known to classical authors during the whole period of literature; resemblances are traceable even in minute particulars, and all evidently possessing, in the sacred narrative, the air of reality. Were there to be discovered after the same lapse of time a narrative by some uninspired penman, corroborating the sacred story by name, even this would be more open to suspicion, and less entirely satisfactory, than the vast monuments now after so many centuries disentombed. Here, at least, there can be no fraud, no collusion; and they go far to prove that our sacred books were written at least in the countries and at the times which they profess. They present us with a fresh assurance that increased light will only render more conspicuous the truth of the Word of God.—*Lon. Bap. Mag.*

Touch us Gently, Time.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

This beautiful prayer must have been breathed by Barry Cornwall's heart, while sitting at his quiet fireside, looking upon the face of his sweet wife, and rocking the cradle of his golden-tressed Adelaide:

Touch us gently, Time!
Let us glide down thy stream
Gently, as we sometimes glide
Through a pleasant dream!
Humble voyagers are we—
Husband, wife, and children three—
One is lost—an angel, fled
To the azure overhead!

Touch us gently, Time!
We've not proud nor soaring wings:
Our ambition, our content,
Lies in simple things.
Humble voyagers are we
O'er life's dim unbounded sea,
Seeking only peaceful climes;
Touch us gently, gently, Time!

God's Providence in Kossuth.

It is wonderful to see how the Providence of God has overruled the wrath of man with respect to the great Leader of Hungary, upon whose life and influence now seemingly depend the liberty and the permanent peace of Europe. A man of a modest and retiring disposition, desiring nothing so much as the quiet enjoyments of a literary and domestic life, he has been thrust forward by circumstances and the sense of duty into the front post of action and of danger, where he has been the conspicuous mark for the enemies of his country. But every attempt to dishonor and crush him has recoiled upon his foes, and has strengthened his power with his own nation and with the civilized world. The Austrian government, dreading the rising influence of the young lawyer and editor, had him arrested clandestinely, and cast into prison. But this wrong burnt the name of Kossuth deep into the heart of the Hungarians, and rallied the nation about him as its leader. His release, demanded by the unanimous voice of the people, was itself a triumph of liberty over despotism. Austria gave popularity and power to Kossuth by shutting him up in prison. His forcible detention from the arena of public affairs caused the people to feel his worth, and invested his name and person with the sacredness of the martyr.

But this was not all. During his imprisonment he diverted himself by studying the English language, and acquired that wondrous knowledge of the structure of this foreign tongue, and that fluency, force, and justness of expression in it that now make him the wonder of two worlds. It was a woful day for Austria when she put Louis Kossuth to the prison school for three years to learn English. If he spoke to us in a foreign tongue through an interpreter, the interest of his visit would be almost purely personal. But now he pleads his own cause in our own tongue, and that with a nice philosophical and rhetorical use of terms that few of our greatest orators can command. Here is one secret of his vast power over the English and American mind. Such a man speaking to the nations in their own tongues, addressing assemblies with equal facility in French, in German, in English, is himself a symbol of the brotherhood of the race, and an argument for that universal liberty for which he pleads. The old dreamer in Bedford jail, though now he commands the homage of poets and statesmen, and sways the heart of childhood, moves not the world so potently as does this modern student, coming forth pale and thoughtful from his dungeon to teach the nations the principles of freedom.

But the education of Kossuth was not yet complete. A statesman, an orator, a patriot, wise in council and energetic in action, potential with voice and pen, skillful in finance and in executive administration, he lacked a knowledge of military science; he could not in person lead the armies of his country—he trusted to others and was betrayed. Disaster drove him into exile, and he spent another three years of confinement almost solitary, in the far depths of Asiatic Turkey, whence his race first poured its wild freedom into the consolidated heart of Europe. There he was not idle. He relieved his solitude by studying the strategies of war; he has now mastered military science; every plain, every stream, every defile—every gorge of Hungary, he has surveyed with the eye of a military commander; all the details of the march and the battle-field are familiar to him; and the man who most thoroughly comprehends his own resources, and who never commits himself to anything for which he is not competent, now declares his intention to lead in person the armies of Hungary in the next battle of freedom. Kossuth will yet teach Austria the lessons he has learned in exile. It cannot be that the Providence of God has trained such a man thus wonderfully for no purpose.—*Independent.*

God's Work.—In all His dispensations, God is at work for our good. In prosperity, He tries our gratitude; in mediocrity, our contentment; in misfortune, our submission; in seasons of darkness, our faith; under temptation, our steadfastness; and at all times, our obedience and trust in Him.

Selections.

Gentleness—Whoever understands his own interest, and is pleased with the beautiful rather than the deformed, will be careful to cherish the virtue of gentleness. It requires but a slight knowledge of human nature to convince us that much of happiness in human life must depend upon the cultivation of this virtue. The man of a wild, boisterous spirit, who gives loose reins to his temper, is generally speaking, a stranger to happiness; he lives in a continual storm; the bitter waters of contention and strife are always swelling up in the soul, destroying his peace, and imparting the baneful influence to all with whom he is connected. He excites the disgust and ill-will of all who are acquainted with his character, and but few can be found to wish him success in any of his undertakings. Not so is the influence of gentleness. This virtue will assist its possessor in all his lawful undertakings; it will often render him successful when nothing else could; it is exceedingly lovely and attractive in its appearances; it wins the hearts of all; it is even stronger than argument, and will often prevail when that would be powerless and ineffectual. It shows that man can put a bridle upon his passions, that he is above the ignoble vulgar, whose characteristic is to storm and rage like the troubled ocean at every little adversity or disappointment that crosses their path; it shows that he can soar away into the bright atmosphere of good feeling, and live in continual sunshine, when all around him are enveloped in clouds and darkness, and driven about like maniacs, the sport of their own passions.

The most favorable situations in life, the most lovely objects in nature, wealth, and all that is calculated to increase the happiness of man, loose their charm upon a heart destitute of this virtue.

Liberia.—The Rev. Thomas Fuller and the Rev. Benjamin Janifer, who left here in May last, as delegates appointed by the Cambridge Colored Colonization Society of Dorchester county, to proceed to Liberia and inform themselves of the natural advantages of the country, the character of the government, and the present condition and prospects of its inhabitants, and see what might be the inducements to emigrate, have returned home again, after having a free passage granted them by the Maryland Colonization Society, in the Liberia Packet, out and back to the United States. They have made a report of the country, of which they speak very favorably, and it is their intention speedily to seek in Liberia a home for themselves and families. We have read their report with great interest, and believe that every colored person in the United States would be much better satisfied if they were in Africa, where they would be out of the clutches of the Abolitionists, who are a curse to this country.—*Cambridge (Md.) Democrat.*

Principles of Human Nature.—There are two very natural propensities which we may distinguish in the most virtuous and liberal dispositions—the love of pleasure and the love of action. If the former is refined by art and learning, improved by the charms of social intercourse, and corrected by a just regard to economy, to health, and to reputation, it is productive of the greatest part of the happiness of private life. The love of action is a principle of a much stronger and more doubtful nature. It often leads to anger, to ambition, to revenge. But when it is guided by the principles of religion, of a sound morality, it becomes the parent of every virtue; and a family, a state, an empire may be indebted for their safety and prosperity to the undaunted courage of a single man.

A Man passes for what he is worth. Very idle is all curiosity concerning other people's estimate of us, and idle is all fear of remaining unknown. If a man know that he can do anything—that he can do it better than any one else—he has a pledge of the acknowledgment of the fact by all persons. The world is full of judgment-days, and into every assembly that man enters, in every action he attempts, he is guaged and stamped. "What hath he done?" is the divine question which searches men, and transpierces every false reputation. A fop may sit in any chair in the world, nor be distinguished for his hour from Homer and Washington; but there never can be any doubt concerning the respective ability of human beings, when we seek the truth. Pretension may sit still, but cannot act. Pretension never feigned any act of real greatness. Pretension never wrote an Iliad, nor drove Xerxes, nor Christianized the world.

Fascination.—It is my firm belief (says Lavengro) that certain individuals possess an inherent power, or fascination, over certain creatures, otherwise I should be unable to account for many feats which I have witnessed, and, indeed borne a share in, connected with the taming of brutes and reptiles. I have known a savage and vicious mare, whose stall it was dangerous to approach, even when bearing provender, welcome, nevertheless, with every appearance of pleasure, an uncouth, wiry-headed man, with a frightfully seamed face, and an iron hook supplying the place of his right hand—one whom the animal had never seen before, playfully bite his hair, and cover his face with gentle and endearing kisses; and I have seen a viper permit, without resentment, one child to take it up in its hand, whilst it showed its dislike to the approach of another by the fiercest hissings. Philosophy can explain many strange things, but there are some things which are a far pitch above her, and this is one.

Maine Liquor Law Triumphant in Calais.—About two thousand gallons of Yankee rum and half a pipe of brandy was spilled in the sewer, on the corner of Main and Milltown streets, at noon, on Tuesday, in presence of a multitude of persons from both sides of the river. It is now running in a stream towards the river.—*Bost. Post.*

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JAMES KING, OF WILLIAM, EXCHANGE ON
George Peabody, Esq..........London.
Messrs. Cammann & Whitehouse..New York.
Messrs. J. Corning & Co..........New Orleans.
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Payable at their office..........Washington City.
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" Philadelphia Bank..........Philadelphia.
" Bank of Baltimore..........Baltimore.
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BURGOYNE & CO., NEW FIRE PROOF BUILDING, old stand, Washington and Montgomery streets EXCHANGE for sale at all times at sight or on time, on
Baring Bros. & Co..........London.
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Beebe & Co..........New York.
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Gold Dust purchased at highest prices, shipped and insured to Bank of England and the Atlantic States. aug1

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Brown, Brothers & Co..........New York.
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Good clean Gold Dust bought at $17 per oz., or forwarded, covered by insurance, to the United States. sep12

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MOULTON & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOLD DUST, CITY AND STATE SEcurities, Exchange, &c., Washington street, two doors below Montgomery, San Francisco. Highest price paid for Gold Dust.
N. B.—A fire proof vault on the premises, for special and other deposits. o17 tf

JOHN PERRY & CO.
PURCHASERS OF GOLD DUST.
State and City Stocks
Bought and sold on commission. Office corner Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco oct24 tf

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JACKS & WOODRUFF, IMPORTERS OF WATCHES and JEWELRY, 274 Montgomery st, between Washington and Merchant streets,—where may be found a splendid assortment of fine London, Duplex, Lever, and Lapine Watches with diamond backs, received per last steamer and manufactured to order, and which for beauty of workmanship and accuracy of time, cannot be surpassed.
Also, diamond, ruby, emerald, and opal jewelry of the richest description and most fashionable patterns; together with splendid silver tea sets, cups, spoons, knives and forks.
We invite all who are in want of suitable presents for the holidays, to call and examine our stock.
Jewelry of every description manufactured from California gold. o17 6t
Also, just received, per Tennessee, Magic Hunting London Watches, Levi Brown's Gold Pens, Cuff Pins, &c.

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MUSIC WAREHOUSE AND DEPOT OF FANCY GOODS—Post Office Buildings, Grand Plaza, San Francisco—Every variety of piano fortes, organs, melodians, guitars, violins, and all other kinds of brass and wood musical instruments, together with reeds, strings, bows, and musical merchandise of every sort, as received semi-monthly from New York.
Also, new and standard music and tutors for the voice and all instruments.
Also, stationery, fancy Chinese goods, globes, maps, paintings, pictures, flags of all nations, children's toys, dolls, etc.
Fancy work baskets and boxes, large engravings of "San Francisco," perfumery, combs, brushes, etc. etc. at wholesale and retail.
The latest songs from New York, together with all the compositions of Russell, Dempster, Stephen C. Massett, etc. etc.
Instruments tuned and repaired. Orders from the country punctually attended to by addressing
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THIS ESTABLISHMENT has been much enlarged, with an addition of twenty-two Sleeping-rooms, a Reading Room, and a Parlor, airy and pleasant. It has a spacious Dining Room, and the tables are furnished with the best the market affords. Terms very moderate. The proprietor most respectfully returns thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him, and trusts by continued endeavors to merit the same in future.
Breakfast, from 6½ to 9.
Dinner, from 12 to 3.
Supper, from 6 to 9.
Pastry, Cakes, Oyster Stews, Ham and Eggs, and Hot Coffee, at all hours.
In connection with this establishment is an extensive BAKERY, and CANDY MANUFACTORY. Merchants can be supplied with fresh-made Candies, put up in assorted packages for the mines, at low prices. Wedding Pastry, ornamented cakes, snow-ball, and candy-pyramid cakes, iced jelly, and all kinds of Confectionary made to order, in a manner not to be surpassed in California. Great attention paid to this branch of the business, and all orders promptly filled.
Nov. 18th, 1851. CHARLES GRIFFIT 1

THE IRVING.

MESSRS. DUMARTHERAY & CO. LATE AT the head of Delmonico's, have the honor to inform their former patrons and friends, and the public generally, that they have opened their New Restaurant, located in Montgomery, near Washington street, and directly opposite their old house. They pledge themselves that no efforts shall be wanting on their part to maintain the standing which they flatter themselves they have established in California, and they trust by strict attention to their guests, to receive a share of public patronage.
F. DUMARTHERAY
LOUIS CHAPUI,
ARMAND HIVERT,
aug1 tf H. G. GIANNINI.

QUEEN CITY HOTEL.
SACRAMENTO.

THIS BUILDING, LATHED AND PLASTERED, three stories high, finished with pleasant galleries, is situated on the corner of 7th & J streets, (good side walks from the levee,) and affords the best of accommodations for families and travellers, at greatly reduced charges. Board, per week, $10. Lodging according to room occupied. H. H. HOLTON, Proprietor.
Sacramento City, Jan. 8th, 1852. jan8tf

STAGE LINE FOR SAN JOSE.

HALL & CRANDALL, Proprietors.—Fare reduced On and after the 15th inst. the price of passage to San Jose will be reduced to $10. The stage leaves Berford & Co's. office (in the California Exchange, corner of Clay and Kearny streets, every morning at 8 o'clock, precisely; also the Mansion House, in San Jose, daily, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
At considerable expense, two new and very superior coaches have been added to the line, thereby promoting the comfort of the passengers. All the sandy part of the road is planked, and the stages now make the trip in very quick time.
The Agents of the line will be happy to give passengers any information or advice that may be needed.
There will also a stage leave Berford & Co's. every Monday and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock, for Monterey arriving there the following evening.
San Francisco, Nov. 21st, 1851.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLER.

JOHN W. TUCKER, BRICK STORE, MONTgomery Street, one door north of Sacramento st, San Francisco.
California Gold and Specimen Work, constantly on hand, and manufactured to any desired pattern, by experienced workmen. Fine Gold and Silver Watches, cased heavily expressly for my trade, received by every steamer; together with every variety of rich jewelry, Diamond Work, Chinese Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.,
Orders from the interior promptly and carefully attended to.
☞ To insure delivery persons will please send their orders by Adams & Co.'s, Reynolds & Co.'s, Freeman & Co.'s, or Newell & Co.'s Expresses.
JOHN W. TUCKER,
3m o17. Montgomery Street, San Francisco

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

FOR SALE AT DONAHUE'S UNION AND IRON BRASS FOUNDRY, corner of First and Mission sts., Happy Valley, San Francisco. Quartz mining machinery made to order after the most approved plans. Castings of iron or brass, smithing, boiler making, steamboat repairing, turning and finishing, executed with dispatch, and everything connected with the business promptly attended to. aug1

SUTTER IRON WORKS,

RINCON POINT—THE ABOVE WORKS ARE NOW in full operation, and are prepared to execute steamboat work of any weight or description. Quartz machinery, castings of any size particularly attended to and executed with dispatch, and at as low rates as any establishment in the country.
JAMES BLAIR, Agent,
aug1 Corner Front and Sacramento streets.

OIL.

BAILEY & GILBERT, OIL MANUFACTURERS, Pine street, between Sansome and Battery, have on hand and are constantly manufacturing pure bleached sperm oil, well recommended for machinery; bleached polar oil, and winter strained lard oil, in packages to suit purchasers, and the quality guaranteed.
On hand—3000 gallons pure sperm oil; 15,000 gallons polar oil; 3000 gallons lard oil; 1000 gallons winter strained polar oil. BAILEY & GILBERT,
aug1 Pine street.

FARMS FOR SALE.—In the counties of Sonoma and Napa, and the Petlauma valley; in large or small tracts of valley, or table, or mountain land, well watered and wooded. Apply at the office of
HALLECK, PEACHY & BILLINGS,
Bolton, Barron & Co.'s Building,
[nov7 Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED THAT UNder the new arrangements of this Company Steamships, inspected and approved by the Navy Department, and carrying the United States Mails, will continue to leave San Francisco for Panama, and vice versa, on the 1st and 15th days of each month, except when falling on Sunday, in which case they will leave San Francisco on the Saturday previous, and Panama on the Monday following. The steamers of the 1st of the month touching at Monterey, San Diego, Mazatlan, San Blas and Acapulco. Those on the 15th will touch at Monterey, San Diego and Acapulco.
Accompanying the mail boats will also be dispatched a sea steamer with every accommodation, carrying passengers at reduced rates, touching only at Acapulco.
The connection with Oregon will be maintained by the steamer Columbia, leaving with the semi-monthly mails from Panama, and returning in time to connect with the mails leaving San Francisco on the 1st and 15th.
Each passenger is allowed 250 lbs. personal baggage, not exceeding 10 cubic feet, free.
The line in the Pacific is maintained by seventeen steamers, with an aggregate of 15,000 tons register, and in the Atlantic, by nine steamers of upwards of 16,000 tons.
This Company offers to the public the greatest degree of comfort and security, their commanders being selected for their great experience, and their numerous boats insuring immediate relief in case of accident of any kind.
E. KNIGHT, Agent,
aug1 Office corner of Leidesdorff and Sacramento st

HUNTERS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

HUNTER & CO. run Daily Expresses by stage to Coloma, Placerville, (or Hangtown,) Georgetown, Greenwood, Mormon Island, Salmon Falls, and Auburn, and thence by Express Messengers to every other part of El Dorado and Placer Counties.
Treasure, Packages, Letters, etc. etc. forwarded to and from any point in these counties, to Sacramento, San Francisco, etc.
All valuable matter receipted for and insured to its destination.
Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Bills, Accounts, etc.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE on all the principal cities in the Union.
GOLD-DUST forwarded and insured against all risks.
PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
San Francisco....at Adams & Co's Express Office.
Sacramento.... " " "
Coloma..........at Hunter & Co's Express building.
Placerville.. " " "
Georgetown.......at Conness, Reed & Co.'s.
Greenwood.......at George Dunn's.
Mormon Island...at Pearsall & Dutton's.
Salmon Falls.....at A. K. Berry's.
Auburn..........A.S. Grant, Ag. at Walkup & Wyman's.
ALEX. HUNTER A. A. VAN GUELDER,
J. L. SHOVER, WM. J. BLAKE.
Sacramento City, January 15, 1852. oct31

PEOPLE'S LINE,

FOR SACRAMENTO CITY, FROM PAcific Street Wharf, at 4 P. M. The well known favorite steamers SENATOR and NEW WORLD, will leave as above, every alternate day, and being unequalled in speed and comfort, offer great inducements for freight or passage, which will be taken at the lowest rates. Apply to C. MINTURN, Agent, corner Davis street and Pacific wharf, or on Cunningham's wharf. aug1

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS AND BANKING OFFICE.

WE HAVE RESUMED BUSINESS IN the fire proof building erected by us on the site of our old building on Montgomery street. For the accommodation of our numerous patrons, we shall transact a banking business of DEPOSIT ALONE, and draw bills of exchange on any of our houses in the Atlantic States, and also on London, at the current rates of premium.
As we have built two vaults with regard to safety both from fire and thieves, we will receive articles of value for safe keeping.
We have reserved the basement of our building for purposes connected with our express business, and consequently can offer great inducements to parties to ship goods by us from the Atlantic States, as in event of their being uncalled for, they will remain in a place of security from fire.
From our arrangements with the steamship companies and our extensive interests in expresses in the Atlantic States, we can guarantee greater security and dispatch with all business entrusted to us than any other house, and with the business entrusted to the up-river expresses connecting with us, we shall give the same attention as though the business were wholly our own.
We are prepared to forward, with or without insurance, Gold Dust by the regular mail line of Steamers, as low, (if not lower) than parties shipping by transient steamers.
The advantage of this arrangement will be seen in the security it affords to parties shipping through us, that there will be no delay at Chagres, as one of the mail steamers will always be there in readiness to receive treasure from the Pacific Mail Line.
Parties may rest assured that although we do not continually keep it before the public, we are never behind in the conveyance of news, treasure, etc. to and from the Atlantic States.
Running the only Express on the mail train between New York and Philadelphia, all treasure shipped by us direct from the mint, will always be deposited there in advance of that shipped by any other line.
We send an Express regularly on the 1st and 15th of every month. ADAMS & CO.,
aug1 Montgomery street, near California.

FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS.

DAILY TO SACRAMENTO CITY, MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA.—F. & Co. have safes in their express rooms, on board the fast steamers Senator, New World, and Gov. Dana, for the security of treasure entrusted to them, which is always accompanied by faithful messengers. Orders, bills, packages, etc., forwarded, and all business pertaining to an express promptly attended to. F. & Co. is the only firm in the Valley of the Sacramento connecting with Messrs. Adams & Co., on whom they are authorized to draw Bills of Exchange for any amount, payable in New Orleans, New York, and all the principal cities of the Atlantic States.
Offices—San Francisco, in Adams & Co.'s new fire-proof building.
Sacramento City, at 42 Second street.
Marysville, at Snow & Lunt's, on the Plaza.
Bowers & Co. connect with us at Sacramento from Nevada City.
Langton & Co. connect with us at Sacramento from Downsville. aug1

REYNOLDS, TODD & CO'S
DAILY EXPRESS TO STOCKTON, SONORA, MOKELUMNE HILL, and all parts of the SOUTHERN MINES.
A. H. TODD, formerly the senior partner in the firm of Todd & Co. is now one of the partners in the firm of Reynolds, Todd & Co.
Gold Dust, valuable packages, &c., received and forwarded.
Notes, bills, &c. collected in Stockton or any other part of the Southern Mines.
We have a daily line of stages running between Stockton and Sonora, carrying our Express; also a Daily Express between Stockton, Mokelumne Hill, Double Springs, Carson's Creek and Angle's Camp; as well as a tri weekly Express to Mariposa, Agua Frio and other places of note in Mariposa county.
We have safes of our own on board the fastest steamers, for the security of treasure, and feel that we can offer to the public every advantage of a well conducted Express.
References in Stockton—Capt. C. M. Weber, Maj. R. P. Hammond, Hon. Samuel Purdy, Walter Herron, and others.
nov7 REYNOLDS, TODD & CO.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC EXPRESS

AND REMITTANCE OFFICE, IN THE FIRE PROOF Banking House, corner of Merchant and Montgomery streets, San Francisco—JOS. W. GREGORY, Proprietor. Agents in New York, Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock, corner of Wall and Pearl street, and Shirley & Co., Boston.
All valuable parcels delivered at their destination as addressed. aug1

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
Corner Clay and Davis Streets, San Francisco.

W. H. RANLETT & CO. wholesale and retail dealers in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Machines, etc. have received by clipper ships, late arrivals, a large and well selected assortment of ploughs of all patterns and sizes, harrows, cultivators, Ames' shovels, spades and hoes, garden and field rakes; Emery's latest improved horse powers; Emery's new threshers and cleavers; Emery's improved brush seed sowers; revolving horse rakes, and all kinds of hay and harvesting tools; hay, straw and cornstalk cutters, corn shellers, churns, cast iron dirt scrapers, ox-yokes and bows, hay and manure forks, post spoons, brush and bramble hooks, barn door rollers, improved hydraulic rams, Coe's patent adjustable screw wrenches, etc. etc. together with all descriptions of gardening tools, pumps, lead pipes, log and trace chains, whiffletrees, grindstone hangings, axes, cart harnesses, etc., from the establishment of Ruggles, Dourse, Mason & Co., Boston.
W. H. R. & Co. will also be supplied with a large and complete assortment of all varieties of field and garden seeds, put up in the best manner, and warranted, to be received immediately after gathering, by clipper ships.
oct24

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BIBLE SOCIETY HAVE established a Depository on Stockton street, between Union and Green, and at Marvin & Hitchcock's, Montgomery street, for the sale and distribution of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in the various Languages spoken in California.
N. B.—Bibles and Testaments supplied gratis to those who are unable to purchase.
The next regular Anniversary of the San Francisco Bible Society will take place on the last Sabbath of October.
San Francisco, Sept., 1851.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

A WIDOW LADY, RESIDING IN A BEAUTIFUL situation, about 20 minutes walk from San Francisco, wishes to receive two or three little girls to board and educate with her own daughter. Their course of study will embrace the various branches of an English education, together with French, Music and Drawing.
References kindly permitted to the Rev. Mr. Willey, of Happy Valley. Apply at the office of Messrs. Backus and Harrison, corner of Sansome and California streets. aug1

CONFECTIONARY AND PASTRY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD INVITE THE ATTENtion of their friends and the public, to their new Saloon, on Merchant street, where they will find, at all hours, hot coffee, tea, pies, cakes, pastry &c.
They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand confectionary of all kinds, at wholesale, to which they would call the attention of dealers in the city and from the country
o17 tf R. MEIGS & CO.

NOISY CARIER'S PUBLISHING HALL.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND PERIODICAL DEPOT, Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery streets Steamer newspapers, of the latest dates, from all parts of the Atlantic States, books, periodicals, stationaries, &c.
☞ Colored paper for manifold letter-writers, a great time saver.
e17 tf C. H. KEMBALL, Proprietor,